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Tower Views

by Clearway

Wagon Wheels in Congress
Economic Light Shining
A Fireside for the Nations

¶ **Legislative Program**—Creaking in several spokes, the legislative wheel, comprising the Administration's four-point program, begins to turn. After strenuous committee efforts to pound the New Deal tire into conformity with numerous special interests, the farm bill reaches the floor and Congress (abandoning the anti-lynching filibuster for the nonce) actually gets down to business for the first time since the special session opened. Farm legislation is introduced in the Senate and hastens a formal debate on the Administration's pet topic. The House, wrestling with an alternative measure, expects an imminent committee report. The bill proposes control of surplus crops on a long-term basis. • The rest of the program lags, if it does not indeed languish.

¶ **Languishing Bills**—Suspended is the Administration drive to modify the excess profits tax for which a January hearing is predicted. Tied up by dissident Democrats and Republicans is the wages and hours bill. A. F. of L. Green withdraws approval of the measure while C. I. O. Lewis backs it, with qualifications. To committee goes the measure for conservation of natural resources, while that "forgotten" bill for reorganization of executive departments may linger in the twilight zone for several weeks more. Meanwhile a housing report providing for large-scale RFC credit and increased FHA insurance, is laid before the President; the decision to modify the seven-TVA bill to eliminate Government competition is announced; and Washington officials, despite the complexities in Congress, turn their best efforts toward launching a new recovery movement. • At home and abroad the laws of economics are throwing spotlights on the errors of politics.

¶ **Economic Recovery**—An Anglo-American reciprocal tariff treaty is seen as a potential step for economic recovery of the whole world, in the eyes of Malcolm W. Davis of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Arriving in New York from his European post, Mr. Davis declares that an accord between the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations is a prerequisite for a world program of peaceful trade. With such an agreement he believes most of Latin America and a large chunk of Europe would almost immediately come into line. Their combined resources, in turn, might induce countries now struggling with economic nationalism likewise to co-operate. Hence an alternative to the armament race might be established. • In other words, the needs of mankind may be given precedence over the hates of mankind.

¶ **Halifax Reports**—Back in London, from his visit with Chancellor Hitler, Viscount Halifax proceeds to Buckingham Palace to report to his King. Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Eden already have interviewed Lord Halifax on the subject of his visit in Germany. The press meanwhile resorts to speculation. Some say the talks were eminently useful—to Germany; and predict British abandonment of efforts to stabilize Europe. But these are in the minority. Most observers predict that as an outcome of the visit a friendly trade agreement between the two countries may develop. This would be in line with recently reported offers from France for an exchange of colonial raw materials with German manufactured products. • Whatever the significance of Lord Halifax's visits may be, evidence continues to appear that as autumn chills warn of imminent winter, militaristic ambitions cool and nations are inclined to look yearningly toward the hospitable fireside of friendly trade.

¶ **Vienna Disorders**—A student revolt gives to Vienna the color and action of an old style light opera. But while the elements are conducive to romantic plots, they are productive of much political tension. The students protest reduction of doctors degrees by the Ministry of Education. Universities and schools are closed; student mobs circulate throughout the streets; police swing threatening clubs. Meanwhile Royalists and Nationalist Socialists increase their activities and, in the midst of general foment, sixty persons staging a demonstration for the return of "Kaiser" Otto to the throne of Austria, are arrested by the police. • But the Schuschnigg regime reveals a competence to handle the discordant situation and thus the unrest is kaleidoscopic rather than cataclysmic.

¶ **Shifting Shanghai**—As spokesmen for the Shanghai Municipal Council agree to help eradicate "anti-Japanism" from the International Settlement and authorities at the French Concession consider a similar demand, the Japanese army presses about Nanking and the influence of Occidental people wanes in the Orient. • While the Brussels conferees prepare to adjourn in an atmosphere of failure, the war dragon in the East breathes foul advice. • It encourages comparatively small Japan to snap at the heels of Occidental giants.

In the Boston Section:

Governor to issue but one Thanksgiving pardon.

Long opens examination of collection scandal.

Mansfield sees port gain in Maritime decision.

Worker's forums to be started by C. I. O. in Mass.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Legislative Curb Is Urged in N. Y. On Civic Spending

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—The problem of municipal financing today was added to the agenda for the New York state constitutional convention next April by City Chamberlain Adolph A. Berle Jr., in an address before the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants in convention at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here.

Protesting that the cities, no more than the states, can make credit and, therefore, must maintain balanced budgets, Mr. Berle urged a constitutional curb on legislative spending which too often saddled cities with mandatory expenditures in the manner of being "free with other people's money."

A restriction which would require that no expenditures could be enforced by any governmental body that is not prepared to raise the necessary revenue "would accomplish more than any constitutional amendment arbitrarily limiting taxation of real estate to a stated per cent of its value," Mr. Berle held. Thus, he said, the Legislature could no longer impose mandatory expenses on the city without providing for revenue.

Municipal, like state financing, Mr. Berle continued, was governed by the "classical" principles which limit borrowing to the creation of tangible improvements of long-term usefulness and required a balanced budget. In the national field, on the other hand, he declared, it was not "financing" but really "a method of apportioning a claim on income and directing the flow of wealth" to bring about a maximum of national production and its greatest utilization for the satisfaction of human needs.

Mr. Berle defined local expenditures in two categories: current and recurrent, and those which create added wealth, with long-term financing. Justified only in the latter instance, since new wealth should be of the self-liquidating type or else productive of greater citizen enjoyment. The municipal water system and transportation facilities fall into the first category, he said, while parks, schools, public welfare institutions and the like fall into the second.

"We can afford a tax if it produces additional values," he added, "but if no contribution, psychic or physical, is made, no tax can be afforded."

Bolivian Cabinet Quits To Facilitate Election

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Bolivian Cabinet resigned last night after the Government of President German Busch decreed elections March 13 to choose a constituent assembly.

Political circles said the Cabinet resigned to give Señor Busch a free hand in choosing collaborators for the elections.

The President is head of the military junta which came to power last July after the forced resignation of President David Toro.

Congress Gets Mandate To Extend Civil Service

Entire Nation approves extension of merit system for efficiency in government. Fifth of six articles on need of Civil Service reform.

By Ralph M. Blagden
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Extension of the merit system to the 325,000 federal employees who are now a prey to spoils and patronage is the one issue in the President's program for the special session of Congress for which there is almost unanimous public approval.

Widest divisions of public opinion exist on the questions of taxation, farm and wage legislation and governmental reorganization, but on the extension of the merit system Congress has a definitive go-ahead mandate from both the Republican and Democratic parties, from business and from labor, from the federal employees themselves, from many department heads, from the President's own special message, and from two public opinion polls indicating a majority as high as 90 per cent in favor of the extension of the merit system.

When the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Economy League, the American Federation of Labor, the Committee for Industrial Organization, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Bar Association and the American Legion all coalesce behind the merit system, America has registered an almost unanimous mandate for, at least, one reform—a government personnel selected on the basis of merit without reference to party affiliations and secure so long as it operates efficiently and with honor.

Challenge to Democracy

The unanimity and decisiveness with which the public is today demanding that spoils be blotted out by a modern merit system appears to spring from a deep social instinct—the awareness that, if democracy is to meet the challenge of dictatorships as they step from continent to continent, it must match them, at least, in the efficient performance of its administrative machinery.

While the American public demands that Congress extend a reformed civil service, this same public has translated its determination into dynamic action in state and city elections, where it has smashed political machines that have been built up on the spoils of office.

This is the meaning, in large measure, of the New York City election, where the oldest and strongest city political machine and the national juggernaut of Postmaster-General James A. Farley were scuttled by a man who said:

"There is no Democratic way and no Republican way to run a fire department."

Other Election Straws

The same meaning is plain in the Bridgeport election, where Mayor Jasper McLevy, presiding over a Socialist party with only 150 enrolled members, netted 30,000 votes out of a total 42,000. Horace D. Taft, brother of the former President of the United States, told this newspaper that the plurality amassed by Mayor McLevy, which exceeded the combined vote of the Republican and Democratic parties, was to a large degree attributable to the Mayor's resolute application of the merit system during his prior terms in office.

And so in the case of James M. Curley, believed by many "realistic politicians" to have had Boston in his pocket. He was overwhelmed in the mayoralty election by a political novice who cried:

"Turn the gang out."

These elections disclosed that the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Series in Monitor Cited to Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 23

Attention of the House of Representatives was directed yesterday to the series of articles on civil service reform running in The Christian Science Monitor.

The reference to the series was made on the floor of the House after Representative Carl E. Mapes (R) of Michigan had charged the Post Office Department with violating "at least the spirit of the veterans' preference law and all civil service laws" when it passed over a veteran at the top of a list of eligibles for the rural carrier service in his home district because he was a Republican.

Representative Francis D. Culkin (R) of New York interrupted to "call the gentleman's attention to a series of articles running in The Christian Science Monitor, which indicates the complete and absolute surrender of the civil service system to politics."

The inference, said Mr. Culkin, is that the President "gives lip service" to the civil service while "Field Marshal Farley" abuses it at will.

London Initiates Housing Plan For Huge Slums Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Following two years' intensive preliminary work, a start is being made here on the largest single slum clearance scheme ever undertaken in this country.

More than 4700 slum tenants of Bethnal Green are to be displaced and rehoused at Hackney Marsh. The Bethnal Green slums are to be pulled down and a completely new area is to be developed, with special zones for industry and for housing.

When this "new town" has arisen some 5000 persons will be moved in from slums in another part of London, which will be redeveloped on similar lines.

Council Approves Plan

The scheme has its roots back in 1933, when the London County Council embarked on an extensive slum-clearance program. Development of this program was held up while a new Housing Act was passed through Parliament. When this act became law in 1935, the L. C. C., finding itself vested with more comprehensive powers for clearing slums, overhauled its previous plan.

Land was acquired at Bethnal Green. In November, 1936, the council approved a plan for redeveloping

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Political Drive For Neutrality Gains Impetus

Ludlow Amendment to Give People Voice in War Vote Is Pushed
China Is Stimulus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—The growing movement in Congress to keep the United States out of collective action has now taken the form of a powerful drive toward the Ludlow-La Follette-Capper war referendum amendment, at the very moment when events in Shanghai indicate what happens when collective action falters.

Japan has demanded "control" over customs and other matters at the international settlement in Shanghai—the exact extent of the demand, however, is as yet uncertain. Moreover, there are some observers here who doubt whether Japan either can or will assume full control of Shanghai. But that the Japanese policy, if unchecked, may lead either to such control, or the elimination of Shanghai as a point of commercial contact between China's markets and the western industrial nations is taken for granted.

Unless Japan's penetration of Central China is halted and nullified, American business may as well forget the markets which in the past it has reached through Shanghai.

This conclusion coincides with the significant emergence in the front rank of legislative prospects of the proposed Ludlow Amendment to the Constitution which would prevent any declaration of war, except in the event of actual invasion, until a popular referendum has given its approval.

Affect Each Other

The two developments affect each other vitally and express in tangible form the basic conflict here over the United States' future share in world peace efforts. On the one side is the concept, expressed by President Roosevelt in Chicago, of participation in a "positive" reaching out for peace. On the other is the traditional congressional devotion to isolationism; to complete abstention from international affairs, even at the cost of such damage to national interests as would be involved in the subordination of Shanghai to Japanese domination.

Congress severely limited the freedom of the executive to co-operate with other nations toward world peace when it passed the Neutrality Act. Although the United States has continued to play an important role in such peace efforts and is even now still participating in the futile Brussels conference, Many in Congress are not satisfied with this exercise of freedom. They would restrict the activities of American diplomacy within an even narrower margin. They seek a constitutional amendment which would make it clear to all the world that the United States would never engage in any foreign war unless and until

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Pleads for China at Brussels

Wide World — Dr. Wellington Koo

Chinese Delegate to the Conference of Signatories of the Nine-Power Pact Deplores Lack of Positive Action to Halt Japanese Aggression

China Repeats Plea for Aid; Defense of Nanking Crumbles

Onward Sweep of Japan From Shanghai Finds Few Obstacles

To provide a comprehensive picture of the military operations of the Japanese campaign in China, the following summary has been prepared both from authoritative direct sources and Associated Press dispatches.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Unexpectedly sudden collapse of the Nanking Government's defenses against Japanese invasion of the Yangtse River Valley has converted the undeclared war into a Japanese field day since troop movements were last reviewed in these columns on Nov. 8.

When Shanghai, following its capture, was surrounded by Japanese

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Koo Calls on Powers to Supply Credit and Goods to Halt Aggressor

By K. V. Wellington Koo

The chief delegate from China to the Nine-Power Conference, takes as his text "World Peace and the War in China," in statement written exclusively for The Christian Science Monitor

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BRUSSELS, Nov. 23—Japan's invasion of China raises vital issues which the peace-loving nations of the world cannot afford to ignore. It brings each country squarely face to face with the question: Can the security, stability and peace of any nation be preserved permanently without real readiness to take positive action against every aggressor?

To pretend that the Far Eastern conflict concerns China and Japan only would be to ignore the whole lesson of the last few years. Recent events in various parts of the globe have made it only too clear that the forces of violence and disorder have been encouraged rather than deterred by the peacefully pacific attitude of the great powers which really desire to uphold international law and justice but which have shown a persistent reluctance to make a positive contribution to peace through concerted action.

This is a fact that cannot be denied that failure to back up by appropriate action the moral principles of international relations has time after time been interpreted by ex-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

House Foes See 'Dictatorship' In Planning

Missouri Republican Says 'TVA' Program Makes President 'Tsar'
Hearings Open

Chase Declares Land Waste Destroyer Resources of 10,000,000 Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Stuart Chase, author and economist, told the House Rivers and Harbors Committee today that flood control knows no state lines and thereby precipitated a controversy which launched the New Deal's regional planning bill on its public hearings.

Before the hearing was over the bill was attacked as making the President "absolute tsar and dictator of the power of the United States"; New England and California water resources were discussed and debated; Mr. Chase had delivered himself of a dozen epigrams against wasting natural wealth, and on two subjects at least startled the committee by forecasts of impending industrial changes.

One of these was a quotation from Bassett Jones, New York electrical engineer and consultant, that a "new electric light" was to be introduced at the New York World Fair which will "revolutionize American industry."

Oil Supply Wanes

While the committee was gasping under the impact of that, he quoted two engineers of the Chemical Foundation to the effect that natural oil supplies would be exhausted in 15 years. He conceded, however, that on the basis of oil-shale conversion, supplies might last indefinitely, though at an expensive price.

"Nature has recently given ominous warnings that we have exceeded a reasonable rate of exploitation," Mr. Chase said. "These warnings take the form of super-floods, terrible droughts, dust storms and a declining water table."

"One may dip his hand into the resources of any state in the Union to find examples of a shrinking resource base. The worst destroyer of all is, of course, water erosion. What are we or our children going to swap for automobiles, washing machines and electric ice-boxes when we have nothing below our feet to offer in exchange; when our top soil has run to the ocean, black drifts cover our barns, the pasture grass has been up-rooted and destroyed, rivers are no longer manageable and forests are charred and rotted stumps?"

Mr. Chase's graphic description of wasted natural resources, which, he said, had destroyed the "resource base" of 10,000,000 Americans was followed closely by the committee, but when it came to discussing the New Deal remedy of seven regional "TVA" planning agencies Republican members balked.

Missouri Split

Dewey Short (R) of Missouri pointed out that one regional line cut Missouri right through the middle, and what was worse, truncated his own congressional district.

"It means a further concentration of power," he cried, "under auspices which can absolutely wipe out state lines and boundaries. It makes the President of the United States absolute tsar and dictator over water power in this country."

"I think it is necessary to have some overhead co-ordination of the country's resources," Mr. Chase replied.

"Do you believe in states' rights?" shouted Mr. Short.

"I think you are building up a straw man—it's just dialectics," murmured Mr. Chase. "States have their powers, but these rivers run through all states."

"Flood control disregards state lines," observed Chairman Joseph J. Mansfield (D) of Texas.

New England Aspect

New England entered the picture with questions about the Connecticut and Merrimac rivers. George J. Bates of Massachusetts, another Republican, obviously hostile to the New Deal scheme, demanded what the real objective was in that quarter.

"Flood control," said Mr. Chase, and after thought added "river pollution is almost as important" since the two streams at present "are practically open sewers."

Mr. Bates demanded if power wasn't an objective, and whether New England didn't have enough power without more dams, and whether it wasn't cheaper to get power in Massachusetts from coal anyway? Mr. Chase thought New England could use any quantity of power with only half its farms now electrified, but that coal was about as cheap—"unless you got 'Quoddy in, and market it in big blocks."

Mr. Bates insisted conservation control could be achieved better by State compacts than by a regional program.

Albert E. Carter (R) of California objected to the cost of regional conservation, and Mr. Chase retorted with reference to the Central Valley project of California, where lowering of the fresh water level has permitted salt sea water to come into wells threatening a return to desert.

He added, "A river is more than an amenity; it is a treasure. If the regional authorities can let nature set the plans, then work with her to establish and hold an equilibrium, the value to this nation can be inestimable."

Intimate Message From Washington

Monitor's Economic Symposium Causes Discussion—Recalls Expert Opinion of 1929—Vandenberg Presents a Plan

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Nov. 23

The symposium of views presented by the members of the American Economic Association in Saturday's Monitor aroused a keen and interested discussion at one of the crowded luncheon tables of the National Press Club, as doubtless it did wherever thoughtful people analyzed its content.

The first point made by the economists, and the only one on which there appeared to be really impressive plurality of view, was that the present recession is not likely to become a repetition of the depression of 1929-32. The view is naturally reassuring. Reassuring, perhaps, even if one looks uncharitably back at the opinions that distinguished economists were presenting in November, 1929. For realism compels the recollection that at that time, these and other economists probably would have answered precisely as they did to the Monitor this time. Then, as now, many of them foresaw only a temporary slump.

The economists' advice to President Roosevelt was not nearly so clear-cut as the urgent recommendation they gave President Hoover in 1930. At that time, they ringingly advised the President to veto the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill. He did not do so. There is no such single demand made of President Roosevelt by the group today. In general, however, a fair majority of them seems to feel that government action can do much to end the recession. But—and perhaps we all have learned some wisdom in the last eight years—the economists have no panacea. In the ancient wheeze, where four economists are gathered together, there will be five opinions expressed.

In broad terms, though, this symposium of specialists reaches a conclusion which is being preached to Washington from North, South, East and West. The country wants "something done." It wants calm and steadiness, whether from the rumors and exaggerations of the stock markets or from the fluctuations of government policy.

President's Molar Eclipse

So far, the special session has contributed neither calm nor steadiness. The President at least has refrained from sudden and startling actions, and his visiting list this week, including the big public utility men and some New Deal millionaire economists like James H. R. Cromwell, is on the encouraging side.

Happily, the marts of gossip and speculation have apparently not got excited about the President's slow recuperation from an extracted tooth. Rumors did start last week—the usual kind of wild tales about Mr. Roosevelt's physical condition manufactured out of thin air as they have a way of doing. The Monitor's White House correspondent was, and is, in closest touch with the actual state of affairs, and the enlarging list of callers who are trooping to the President's bed-room this week is in itself a reassurance that last week's rumors are false.

Speaking of teeth, Vice-President Garner had two of his extracted about the same day Mr. Roosevelt's came out. The doughty Texan strode soon afterward into the Democratic cloakroom of the Senate and complained:

"The right side of my head feels as if it is asleep." and as Mr. Garner tells the story:

"At least five of my Democratic brethren yelled: 'When did the left side wake up?'"

And again, speaking of unusual Washington doings, the talk of the town is Senator Borah's firm and forceful treatment of the stranger who attacked him on the bus Saturday night. It is remarkable enough that the veteran Idahoan always rides on the street-cars and buses, instead of Washington's twenty-cent taxis. But even more remarkable was the fact that after the stranger threw his arms around the Senator's neck (not in friendliness) the Senator, as he put it, "grabbed him by the throat again and threw my full weight against him and he fell back." It doesn't pay to trifle with the lion of Idaho: let orators, would-be dictators, ex-presidents, and footpads take note.

Vandenberg Puts Up Batter-Boards

Into the tangled legislative and political and economic situation comes Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg this week, with his usual timeliness. The speech the Michigan Republican delivered on the radio last night stands as a framework for suggested party policy. The program committee now being slowly put together by the Republican National Committee officers could do little better than follow and enlarge Senator Vandenberg's 10 points.

Indeed, these points agree with much of the advice offered by the economists in the Monitor's symposium. Some of the Senator's recommendations, it is true, are general and would be difficult to translate into concrete programs. Such, for instance, is No. 8: "Reasonable and practical farm relief, without bureaucratic control, processing taxes, or price-pegging, but with benefits for soil conservation practices, financing of exportable surpluses, and return of the domestic market to the producer."

The Republicans in last year's campaign tried very hard to interpret much the same words into a concrete program, and did not succeed. "Return of the domestic market to the producer" is evidently another way of saying: "Repeal the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act."

Not all Republicans would agree with that.

Some of Senator Vandenberg's points are in the category of "have-you-stopped-beating-your-wife." Others can be subscribed to by anybody. But it is an interesting program for the times, and President Roosevelt may well look at it with interest these long late autumn evenings.

A New 'Angle' in Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Two of the facts which one remembers from schoolday geometry are that there are 90 degrees in a right angle and that the three angles of a triangle together make up 180 degrees.

These were facts such as one never dreamed could be altered. But they will soon be altered in Germany. For Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Reich Minister of the Interior, has decreed that henceforth the right angle shall contain 100 degrees and the angles of a triangle, 200 degrees.

Such steps have been taken, it is declared, in order to apply the decimal system even more thoroughly than hitherto. Germany has long followed the metric system first introduced by France. German weights are based upon it, the Centigrade or Celsius thermometer of 100 degrees has replaced the Réaumur, and now the angle is to be changed so that the graduation into 360 degrees is to disappear.

All new surveys will be carried out with the new division of the circle into 400 degrees, with decimal subdivisions for the measurements of the angles. A degree will henceforth be the one-hundredth part of a right angle and the degree will be again subdivided into decimal parts of one-tenth, one-hundredth, etc. The 100th part will in future be known as a "minute" and the 100th part of a minute will be a "second."

The degree will be indicated by a small "g," the minute by a small "c" and the second by "cc." Some simplification in the writing of the terms is introduced, e. g., an angle of 51 degrees 43 minutes 21 seconds will be written not as 51g 43c 21cc, but as 51,4321g. All changes in the theodolites used for land surveying must be effected by April 1, 1945.

That this new system is not recognized internationally is not so strange, it is explained, since the meter measure has not yet been introduced in navigation. The sea mile is the 60th part of a degree—1855 meters and a degree is the 360th part of the earth's circumference.

It is also realized here that it will take a long time before changes will be introduced in the Anglo-Saxon countries, considering the tenacity with which the old measures based upon yards, feet, inches is maintained.

Saving Our Schools

Forty-fourth of 52 Articles

Education Page

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1937

News of Art, Music and the Theater	6
The Home Forum	7
The Holiday Spirit [With French Translation]	
Aviation Comment	8
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Education Page	12
Education in Canada	12
Chess	14
Sports Page	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Incidentally—

A New Sting for Warfare

SHANGHAI (AP)—Japan may add a new sting to war's discomfort. The newspaper Asahi announced a natural scientist had discovered bees could be used for communication purposes instead of carrier pigeons or dogs.

Dr. Nihon Matsu of Yamagata Hospital was said to have found that bees could be trained to carry messages at the speed of 30 miles an hour for a maximum distance of three miles.

Because of their smallness bees would be more efficient than pigeons or dogs—and more warlike.

Butter in the Wash

NEW YORK (AP)—New York farmers have found a way to eliminate the elbow-grease required for the old, hand churn, and at the same time get double duty from the washing machine, it is disclosed here.

Joseph Haslun, a dairy farmers' union representative, here for a conference on milk prices, said "lots" of farmers are using their washing machines for churns.

"You'd be surprised—it works swell," Mr. Haslun added.

He's Chief of BSSSLDRFC

WASHINGTON (AP)—B. W. Thoron, a PWA official, has been promoted and given one of the longest titles in the government:

Chief of the Bond Service Section of the Self-Liquidating Division of Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Service Station Indeed

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A sign displayed by a service station operator, "Taxes collected here—We also sell gasoline and oil," is reported by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Help Wanted: Civil Service Recruit Trained Personnel

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The civilian branch of the Government has joined the army and navy in active recruiting for its help.

Civil service commissioners have started going after expert applicants for top flight scientific and professional jobs instead of waiting for them to read obscure notices on postoffice bulletin boards.

It seems that there's plenty of material to select from in clerical jobs—more than 50,000 persons took the last stenographer-typist examination—but only three contestants appeared recently when a technical position paying between $5000 and $10,000 a year was at stake.

"We can't certify any better people than apply," Samuel H. Ordway Jr., one of the commissioners explained.

"The old method of sending out formal notices has become so routine that we haven't been getting first class people—at least not the type of expert employed in private industry's well-paid jobs."

A New Appeal Planned

"We weren't getting the best available material for the higher positions," agreed Harry B. Mitchell, the commission chairman. "We're going to make a more direct appeal."

Instead of urging the bright young men and women who come out of the nation's colleges to join the navy and see the world, the civil service will try to sell them on the advantages of a Government job under the merit system. The same principle will be used for older men and women, experienced in professional and scientific lines.

Commissioners say, however, that first they will have to find these qualified job hunters. Private industry often gobbles them up before they even hear about the specialized examinations which pave their way into government service.

Recruiting Plans

The new recruiting procedure operates like this:

An examination by which applicants can qualify for purchasing agent positions which open up in the departments was scheduled. Commissioners sent the regular notices to post offices and libraries.

Then they wrote personal letters to the National Associations of Purchasing Agents and Cost Accountants, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Committee on Governmental Purchasing and other organizations.

They asked these agencies to look over the list of both employed and unemployed persons whom they knew were qualified and advise them of the opportunity. Will you help the Government get outstanding people for its jobs? the commissioners asked.

Similar letters have been sent to schools for social workers, the American Sociology Society and social science department heads in universities as groundwork for a social service analyst examination scheduled soon.

Co-operation Is Seen

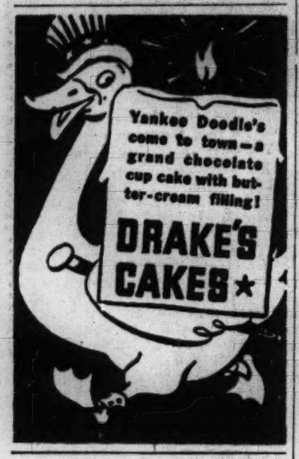
Mr. Ordway, civil service commissioner for New York City before coming here two months ago, believes the civic organizations, scientific societies and business groups will respond.

"With Government expanding," he said, "the personnel problem is the most important side of efficient operation."

Spreading news of opportunities to qualified persons is only the first step. Commissioners realize that in competing for personnel on a par with that in private industry they must sell trained individuals on the advantages of government service.

"Opportunities for advancement by merit in government jobs have increased," Mr. Ordway said. "Salaries have increased. The necessity of trained personnel has been recognized and employing agencies are seeking out education, training, and adaptability."

Other inducements were listed by W. W. Stockberger, director of personnel for the Agriculture Department which employs more scientific people than any other agency except the Bureau of Standards. The natural scientist, he said, finds less bustle and pressure in the government than in the industrial world, and Washington provides more contacts with persons working in similar fields than do other cities.



Those who know the unusual flavor of fresh cranberries will order Eatmor Cranberries that are on sale at fruit and grocery stores now.

Cranberry Sauce is easily and quickly made this way.

TEN-MINUTE CRANBERRY SAUCE
(Stewed Cranberries)

1 pound or quart (4 cups) cranberries	2 cups water 1½ to 2 cups sugar

METHOD: Boil sugar and water together 5 minutes; add cranberries and boil without stirring (5 minutes is usually sufficient) until all the skins pop open. Remove from the fire when the popping stops, and allow the sauce to remain in vessel undisturbed until cool.

Send postal for free cook book. Address American Cranberry Exchange, Dept. N, 90 West Broadway, New York.

Eatmor Cranberries

A Bird Is Known by the Company He Keeps

By a Staff Artist

Civil Service: A Nation's Mandate

(Continued from Page 1)

machine that lives by spoils may die by spoils.

At every point where the public has had an opportunity to register its support for the merit system, it did so with overwhelming finality. Eleven New Jersey cities and counties, for instance, in recent referenda voted 43,756 to 13,336, or three to one, for civil service.

Gov. Wilbur Cross of Connecticut wrote The Christian Science Monitor that only the most intransigent public support for the merit system persuaded his state legislature to pass the civil service law now in force in his state.

After 17 years of futile effort, the forces of civil service reform in one year obtained the enactment of merit system laws in five states—Maine, Tennessee, Texas, Connecticut and Michigan.

Of the Michigan experience, James K. Pollock, professor of Political Science at Michigan University, said:

"In the face of overwhelming public demand, the forces of privilege and favoritism finally capitulated."

The offensive of democracy against spoils is finally being shouldered by the general public after years of able persuasion by such organizations as the National Civil Service Reform League, the National League of Women Voters, the National Federation of Federal Employees, the Civil Service Assembly of United States and Canada and the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. It is the present fusing of the general public into action that led H. Eliot Kaplan, executive secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, to predict that reprisals would be exacted against those Senators and Representatives who continue to delay civil service reforms or to foist pseudo-merit system laws upon the nation.

From every direction comes proof that public opinion has grasped the nature of the problem and will no longer tolerate a government service that is in many respects a hundred years behind that of other modern states.

Support for Merit System

And what are these further proofs?

The National Civil Service Reform League has increased its membership enrollment 15-fold in the last 18 months. The March of Time's release exposing spoils, shown to 50,000,000 persons, evoked totally unexpected responses. It is now to be reduced to smaller films and distributed to organizations that are soliciting it. So popular was this release that another one is being considered.

Magazines and newspapers are taking up the battle for a modern career service. Scribner's, Review of Reviews, Collier's, American Magazine, The Saturday Evening Post, the Business Week, National Municipal Review, and within the month the Forum, are among the periodicals that have entered the fight against spoils.

The National Economy League communicated its convictions to the Monitor that only by a civil service system that permanently eliminates political trafficking in government positions can honest and efficient government be assured. The United States Chamber of Commerce wrote that it was contemplating a new drive for the merit system.

The Committee for Industrial Organization, with its 3,000,000 members, took time at its Atlantic City meeting last October, to indorse civil service. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, wrote in support of the merit system and added that the public must now be on guard against exemptions and devices to weaken civil service laws that may be passed.

General Indorsements

Similar idorsements came from the National Consumers' League, from the American Legion and from all the organizations that have led the fight for civil service reform.

These indorsements acquire a new complexion today, since they carry a fresh note of urgency and because the general public has shown a disposition to translate what was once mere lip-service into action at the polls. There is already evident a tendency on the part of some politicians to appreciate the magnitude of public feeling on this issue. Only this appreciation would have induced Representative Robert Ramspeck to undertake a speaking schedule in support of his bill to place presidential postmasters under civil service—a speaking schedule that took him into Memphis the home town of Sentor Kenneth McKellar, to denounce that Senator for his obstructionist tactics against civil service. Civil service authorities insist that when one politician attacks another on the question of spoils, it spells the turning of the tide.

There is a general agreement that Congress will find it difficult to resist the pressure for civil service that has evolved during these last five years. However, that Congress, realistically comprehending the public temper, may give the nation the shadow and not the substance of civil service reform is a recognized danger.

New Campaign Started

For this reason the National League of Women Voters, the National Federation of Federal Employees, the National Civil Reform League and the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce are mobilizing a new drive both to promote the extension of civil service and to guard against the passage of laws riddled and vitiated by loopholes and jokers.

One popular weekly magazine is so alert to the continuing challenge of this problem—to the necessity for 365-day vigilance—that it has added an expert on civil service to its staff.

Public opinion today is confident that it has the strength and the weapons to win its long battle with the spoilsman. By such means as the New York and Bridgeport elections the public has persuaded many politicians that their power depends neither upon money nor patronage but upon able administration. If Congress defies the public and adjourns without extending the merit system, the President will be expected to make a national issue of civil service as he has done with other problems.

Robert L. Johnson, president of the National Civil Service Reform League, finds public feeling on civil service at such a pitch that he believes that extension and reform of the merit system could well become a major plank in the next national election. A national party in Canada once won an election on this issue.

Up to Congress

By James K. Pollock
Professor of Political Science, University of Michigan
Writes for The Christian Science Monitor

The spoils system dies hard, but it dies! In our recent Michigan campaign, which culminated in the enactment of a comprehensive state civil service act, all of the arts of the small politician were finally rendered useless. In the face of an overwhelming public demand, the forces of privilege and favoritism in politics finally capitulated.

But the establishment of merit in government is not easily achieved. Today in Washington as yesterday in Michigan, Connecticut and Maine, legislators trump up hundreds of excuses for not pushing civil service legislation.

The Republican congressman says that he doesn't want a "Jim Farley civil service" and he's right. The Democratic congressman says he doesn't want "to perpetuate all the new jobs which have been created" and he's right too. What seems to be lacking in both cases is a firm determination to improve the present mess and do something constructive about it.

Legislators should know that they rarely get exactly what they want in a bill. They should nevertheless work for as good a bill as they can get.

The country, regardless of party, is overwhelmingly in favor of genuine, progressive personnel administration in the Federal Government. The biggest blot on the Roosevelt Administration is its failure to date to remedy bad personnel conditions. The proposals of the President's committee will go far toward eliminating the worst features of the existing civil service system.

What is needed is some good strong congressional support. It is civil service we want from Congress—not lip service. A great opportunity is at hand to do something big for good administration. Failure to act at this time will react unfavorably on do-nothing congressmen in the elections of 1938, for the people are determined to eliminate spoils politics in America. It is now good politics, as well as good government, to support civil service. Why should we delay?

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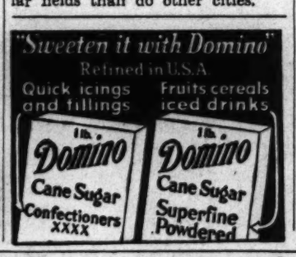

Wallace Wants Farming Placed On Stable Basis

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 23 (AP)—American agriculture must establish its stability, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace declared today, or again become the nation's "forgotten industry" and carry the country back to another depression.

Addressing a group of Kansas wheat producers, he proposed a six-point farm program. In Washington the Senate was beginning deliberations on a crop control bill.

The present campaign for farm relief is a renewal of the old battle of "equality for agriculture," Mr. Wallace said.

The real issue, he declared, is whether "agriculture is to have a fair chance."

"Temporarily, perhaps, the nation can get along, with farmers like serfs or peons supplying cheap food and cheap fiber for cheaply paid labor in the cities. But such a policy never has led and in the end never will lead to anything except disaster. To adopt such a policy now would be to invite another smashup."

Six-Point Plan Offered

The six-point program urged by Mr. Wallace was similar in many respects to the bill submitted yesterday by the Senate Agriculture Committee:

1. Planning a wheat crop which would allow for an exportable surplus to give farmers their share of the world market.
2. Establishing "acreage goals" in line with sound soil conservation and the needs of the domestic and foreign markets.
3. Establishing the "ever-normal" granary to store reserve supplies against drought years.
4. Crop insurance.
5. Retiring sub-marginal farm land now contributing to surpluses.
6. Price adjustment payments to farmers financed by "tariff-equalizing," or processing taxes.

Equitable Program Needed

These policies were described by farm leaders as similar to the first Agricultural Adjustment Act, with extensions and modifications. Similar principles, Mr. Wallace said, would prevail in the adjustment of other crops to levels filling domestic and foreign demands at fair prices and leaving a normal carryover for protection against violent price fluctuations.

Farmers and others interested in agricultural welfare, Mr. Wallace advised, should "go ahead and work out plans that are, first of all, equitable and sound.

"In the long run," he added, "public opinion will prevail and it will support good laws, not half-baked measures written with one eye on the processors and the other eye on what the courts did before they saw the light."

Lawyers Plan Parole Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 23—To make sure that the proposed revisions of the penal system in Illinois reach the state legislature, the Illinois Bar Association, in its legal sectional meeting at its annual convention here, appointed a committee to draft bills covering reforms deemed necessary to take criminal administration in the state out of spoils politics.

Revisions needed in the probation and parole system, as well as other defects, were pointed out by Henry Barrett Chamberlin, who directed the inquiry when the Illinois Prison Inquiry Commission made its study. Although a report of this Commission's work has been submitted to the Governor, the lawyers want to guard against its being shelved and allowed to go the way of many another report. The recommendations are vital to the reform of the criminal system in the state, as well as to the problem of the prevention of crime, the lawyers agreed.

"One of the most urgent needs," declared Mr. Chamberlin, "is to bring under one authority every factor having to do with offenders from the time of their conviction and sentence by the courts, their probation, if granted, their custodial care, their parole, if granted, and such after-care as may be considered desirable.

"It is obvious that the success of such a board is dependent upon a sound civil service law. The spoils element must be abolished, and a revision of the present act undertaken. The proposed board, which would be known as the Illinois Board of Prison Administration, would supersede the present parole board. The five members of the new board would be appointed for a term of 15 years, one member eventually to be appointed every third year.

"The idea is to prevent a displacement of the personnel of the board whenever there is a change in the political administration of the state—in other words to provide for career men who take pride in their work and can perpetuate a sound system of penal administration."

Spark Starting Building Boom Seen In Move to Free Homes from Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Starting in Texas in 1932, homestead tax exemption in varying degrees has been adopted by 13 states, and Morris Shepherd, veteran Senator from Texas, has proposed a constitutional amendment to encourage the program. His proposal is that any house or homestead shall be exempted from taxation up to $5000 of its value when occupied by the owner. Nothing, according to the Senator, will accelerate the construction industry, business recovery or home ownership as this enactment, in the form of tax exemption.

"It will immediately free 80 per cent of all homesteads valued at $5000 or less from all taxes except the small levy required to pay their share of the state and local bonded debt outstanding at present," he said. "It will make them entirely and permanently tax free when that debt is paid.

"It will encourage many millions of families, now renters or tenants, to begin buying and building permanent homes.

"It will in this way create a vast, immediate market for idle land, for idle labor, skilled and unskilled, for building materials, furniture and equipment."

Mr. Shepherd also spoke of the social benefits of making the country a nation of home owners. States now giving greater or less homestead tax exemption are, besides Texas, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

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Public Careers Cited To Prove Benefits Of Civil Service System

Where there has been administrative initiative behind present civil service laws, men have achieved careers as successful as any envisaged for the most modern and reformed law, according to statistics. Leonard D. White, former member of the United States Civil Service Commission, submitted a few typical cases of such careers. They follow:

Capt. William Bowie, an officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, retired on Jan. 1, 1937, after 41 years with the survey. He entered the Coast and Geodetic Survey July 1, 1895, as field engineer. In 1909 he became assistant chief of the division of geodesy and in the autumn of that year he became chief of the division.

Cornell Career

Herbert W. Cornell, chief examiner and secretary of the City Service Commission, Milwaukee, Wis. In 1908, Mr. Cornell became secretary and chief examiner of the newly established Colorado State Civil Service Commission. He served in this position from 1909-1912. He was offered a position in the examining division o. the United States Civil Service Commission. He served in this capacity from 1912-1920. In 1919 he became assistant chief examiner of the City Service Commission of Milwaukee. In 1924, became the chief examiner.

Dr. Hugh S. Cumming retired as surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service on Feb. 1, 1936, near the end of his fourth term as surgeon general. Dr. Cumming joined the Public Health Service in 1894 as an assistant surgeon, a year after his graduation from the University of Virginia medical school. In the course of his career he passed through the several grades in the United States Public Health Service and was appointed to the position of surgeon general by President Wilson.

Public Service

Dr. Elwood Mead, former commissioner of reclamation, spent the great part of his career in the public service. He became territorial engineer of Wyoming and wrote the irrigation provision of Wyoming's State constitution. In 1899, he became irrigation expert of the United States Department of Agriculture stationed at the University of California. From 1907-15, he served as chairman of the state rivers and water supply commission of Victoria, Australia. He finally became commissioner of reclamation in 1924 and served as such until 1936.

Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, took her bachelor's degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1912. In 1913-14 she was woman deputy for the Industrial Commission in Wisconsin. In 1915, she joined the Children's Bureau as special agent and later became assistant director of the social service division of the bureau. From 1921-22, she was director of the editorial division of the bureau. From 1922 to 1934 she served as assistant chief of the bureau, becoming chief of the bureau in November, 1934.

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NEW ENGLAND PUMPKIN PIE
1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
1 tablespoon flour
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon each cloves, nutmeg, allspice and ginger
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
1½ cups canned or cooked pumpkin (or squash)
1 egg, beaten
1½ cups milk, scalded
1 unbaked Spry Pie Shell
Combine sugar, flour, salt, spices and pumpkin and mix thoroughly. Add beaten egg and milk; cool. Pour pumpkin mixture into unbaked pie shell. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 30 to 40 minutes, or until knife inserted comes out clean.

SPRY PIE SHELL
Tender, flaky, digestible as bread
1¼ cups sifted all-purpose flour
½ teaspoon salt
⅓ cup Spry
3 tablespoons cold water (about)
So easy to make perfect pie crust with purer, creamier Spry. No need to chill ingredients. Just sift flour and salt together. Add ⅓ of Spry and cut in until mixture is as fine as corn meal. Add remaining Spry and continue cutting until particles are size of a navy bean. Sprinkle water, 1 tablespoon at a time, over mixture. With a fork, work lightly together until a dough is formed. Roll dough ⅛-inch thick. Place dough in pie plate and let relax 5 minutes. Pat with ball of dough. Trim pastry ½-inch larger than pan and turn back edge. Flute rim. Remember, only Spry will give perfect results in this recipe.
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Plan for 'Stable Prosperity' Given G. O. P. by Vandenberg

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—The Republican chart for recovery, together with a program of action for the party, were presented last night in a national radiocast by Senior Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, who more and more becomes the effective leader of the party.

The Michigan Senator's program cleaves to the middle of the road and is presented from what he hopes to be an "unpartisan standpoint." It falls in timely fashion just before the Republican National Committee appoints its program committee, and comes when much of the vocal nation is clamoring for ways out of the business recession.

Points of Program

Senator Vandenberg stressed the following main points:

Repeal the $47,000,000,000 "full reserve" plan of the Social Security Act.

Amend the Wagner Labor Relations Act "to encourage mutual responsibility, and to punish mutual irresponsibility."

Abandon the wage-hour bill and substitute legislation to protect states from the importation of goods produced by sub-standard labor.

Repeal many of the powers granted to the President "in the name of emergency," retention of which "is calculated chiefly to create another emergency."

Silence the "hymn of hate," making business "jittery," confess mistakes and actually "foster the full application of the driving force of private capital."

Budget Balancing

Balance the budget "not at the expense of human suffering but through sharp curtailment in needless spending."

Repeal the surplus profits and capital taxes and turn from "punitive" to "incentive" taxation.

Pass a "reasonable and practical" farm bill without bureaucratic controls, processing taxes, or price pegging, but with benefits for soil conservation practices, financing of exportable surpluses and return of the domestic market to the producer.

Base foreign policies on "an insulating neutrality."

Abandon "all anti-constitutional activities and intrigues which shatter democratic faith."

The Republican Senator's program came as a reply to President Roosevelt's message to the special session, and as a positive course of action suggested to a Congress which has encountered heavy going.

Government Blamed

Immediately challenging the President's implication that business is to be blamed for the present recession, Senator Vandenberg said:

"The policies of government are responsible for what has happened."

He added:

"I agree with the President that there is no necessary reason why today's recession should not stop and why private business and initiative and investment should not meet the situation. I simply plead that these recuperative forces shall have a reasonable chance."

As formerly, the Senator pledged his willingness to go forward with any party "old, new, or fused" which promises "liberalism with sanity, social-mindedness without socialism, and a restoration of those equitable economic fundamentals which shall give honest business a chance to create stable prosperity for 130,000,000 people."

"Business must not be to run the government," he added, "but unless it is permitted reasonable latitude to run itself—free from an ambitious collectivism which creates more problems than it solves—prosperity will die on the vine. . . .

The Chief Trouble

"The chief trouble with business today is a jittery state of mind. . . . You cannot call harsh names for five years and expect all to be forgotten because you suddenly sober and plead for 'a contented society of good will.'

"It is time to stop this bitterness—not to resume old abuses which have been properly corrected but to acknowledge that 98 per cent of business is honest and patriotic; to confess mistakes in a forthright manner; and to do actually what Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau proposed in his recent speech when he said: 'The basic need today is to foster the full application of the driving force of private capital.' . . .

"The first necessity . . . is to break this deadlock and to start going consistently in one sound direction. . . ."

Senator Vandenberg then discussed in detail his ten-point program. Among the interesting suggestions was one that "instead of passing a dozen appropriation bills each session, Congress would do better to face its entire annual budget in one single appropriation bill carrying the grand total of all the billions which the people must pay."

Light Strike Record Reported in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22—October was one of the most peaceful months this year, in so far as labor relations were concerned, according to a report by Elmer F. Andrews, state industrial commissioner, today. There were three strikes, involving 66 workers, and two threatened strikes, involving 70, up-state; and in New York City metropolitan district were 48 strikes, involving 2500 workers.

A backlog of 67 strikes, started previous to October, increased the total number of workers involved in strikes in the month to 8595. Fifty of these old strikes were settled in October, however.

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FORUM

Edited by Henry Goddard Leach

Table of Contents for December

An Anthropologist Looks at Doctors
EARNEST A. HOOTEN

Problem Mothers
Maternal Jealousy and Self-Pity KATHERINE WINANT

Will the Upper Classes Vanish?
Survival Is a Matter of Brains, Not Beauty STRUTHERS BURT

China Takes Her Stand
The Ultimate "Stab in the Back" MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Equal Rights for Men
Shall Women Have Their Cake and Eat It Too? HARRY RIBSCHMAN

Can We Afford Children?
The Case for Subsidized Marriage PAUL POPENOE

Where Jews Succeed
A Reply to Mr. Feuerlicht LOUIS I. NEWMAN

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Congress Gets Busy on Senate Farm Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—The farm bill which has been the center of committee efforts since the extra session started, got out on the Senate floor today, and the real work of Congress began. Administration leaders were cheered by the fact that they have got their bulky craft under way at last, but their hopes were tempered by new difficulties and uncertainties still confronting them.

A quick survey of the situation on half a dozen fronts shows one of the most confused pictures in years; probably the circumstances are unparalleled when the overwhelming majorities of the Democratic Party are considered, and the unprecedented election victory of the Chief Executive, only one year ago.

Farm Legislation—The 100-odd page bill was introduced in the Senate today, permitting the start of formal debate on the No. 1 item of the special session. The House Agriculture Committee also struggled with its alternative bill, with expectation of prompt introduction. Neither the Senate nor House committee, however, makes provision for taxes to support the program, though this may be added later, following President Roosevelt's strong desire. The farm bill is one of the most important New Deal bills ever introduced and proposes surplus control programs for wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and rice on a long-term basis.

Anti-Lynching Bill—The Southern filibuster was automatically suspended as the farm bill displaced this measure. The filibuster showed signs of flagging at the end, but will be continued, for a time at least, when the farm bill is finally disposed of.

Excess Profits Tax to Aid Business—The drive to repeal or modify this tax has been suspended and shows every sign of going over to January.

Wages and Hours Bill—The A. F. of L., in a spectacular move, yesterday withdrew previously granted approval for this measure, which is now tied up by Southern Democrats and Republicans in the House Rules Committee. The C. I. O., on the contrary, has just renewed its backing of the bill though with qualifications. Meanwhile, the drive to discharge the Rules Committee by petition, which had brought 153 of the necessary 218 signatures up till noon today, was spurred forward by action of House leaders.

This bill takes all prizes for the confusion in which it is now befogged. Other complicating factors are the desire of Secretary of Labor Perkins to revise the bill if, and when, it comes to the House floor; the fact that the Senate version of the bill is widely variant from the tangled House version and the presence of a new wages and hours bill, now introduced by Representative Lawrence J. Connery (D) of Massachusetts. On top of all this, the ardent labor advocates from industrial areas threaten to boycott farm legislation, unless the wages and hours bill is voted upon.

Conservation of Natural Resources—This measure, which is the third of President Roosevelt's 4-point special session program, reached the committee stage today before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee.

Reorganization of Executive Departments—This "forgotten" bill was wedged out at the start in the Senate by the anti-lynching bill, and next by the farm bill. Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, however, has a bill ready, and it may be brought up, several weeks hence.

Green Renounces Bill

Rejection of the wages and hours bill by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., almost overshadowed the start of the farm bill debate in the Senate.

The wage bill grows out of the old NRA which sought to set up minimum and maximum working standards for labor, but which was rejected by the Supreme Court. Both branches of organized labor have favored labor standards but questioned details of the new proposal, which passed the Senate last session in greatly emasculated form, and which now is hung up in the House Rules Committee, where the membership is unable to reach it. Mr. Green yesterday abruptly withdrew support from the bill until it undergoes fundamental changes.

Chief objection is to the proposed governmental board, through which minimum wages and maximum hours would be established and enforced. The federation also demands a shorter work week than the bill provides.

A sharp rift thereby appears between the federation and C. I. O., for John L. Lewis has urged the bill's passage "at the earliest possible minute" though criticising some of its "limitations." Mr. Lewis is also chairman of Labor's Nonpartisan League which has just pledged "all the influence at its command through its nation-wide organization" for early passage.

A test of strength between the rival branches of organized labor in the battle ground of Congress may be one result of the fight.

Mr. Green makes plain that the federation's hostility to administration of the National Labor Relations Act by the NLRB primarily influenced his opposition to the proposed new board.

"It is no longer safe to permit a government board to make the many determinations necessary in the administration of the fair labor standards bill as now written," Mr. Green said.

Green States Attitude

Here again, the matter goes back to the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. rift, for the NLRB has made decisions in favor of C. I. O. which the Green group resented.

Indications are that the A. F. of L. may support either a Labor Department amendment designed to institute a single administrator for the proposed board, or the amended bill drafted by Mr. Connery, if offered as a substitute measure.

Mr. Green says—

"With trial and error as teacher, the Department of Labor, many members of Congress and the public generally have come to agree with labor that the administration of the National Labor Relations Act or other labor legislation by the National Labor Relations Board or similar, independent governmental agencies is fatally defective. In the light of recent experiences, every effort should be made to protect the purposes of the fair labor standards bill from being thwarted by an administrative board of this kind."

In conclusion, Mr. Green demanded that the bill be sent back to the House Labor Committee for reconsideration. House leaders, however, believe they can make such amendments as are necessary on the floor or in conference with the Senate, if they can once get it out of the Rules Committee. They are preparing a pressure drive to this end.

There seems evidence of a stronger Administration campaign to get Congress in action.

The four congressional leaders who saw Mr. Roosevelt yesterday agreed to hasten the session "as much as possible." Further conferences with the President on Mondays are expected. Earnestness of the effort was underlined by announcement of Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader of the Senate, that there would be no Thanksgiving holiday, and that he expected a vote on the farm bill within a week. Almost no one else on Capitol Hill, however, shares this optimism.

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Japan's Cut in Buying Affects Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Striking facts concerning American economic relations with the Orient are available in two careful research reports here today.

While neither the United States nor other Nine-Power Treaty signatories are boycotting or embargoing Japan, Japan is partially boycotting them! While the American Administration hesitates to apply the Neutrality Act, Japan is making such application less necessary. From one viewpoint by cutting down its purchases.

Instead of the danger increasing of the United States getting drawn into war by economic suction, the reverse is at least temporarily true. Markets are being lost, not dangerously gained.

Not only is it now possible to chart some of the effects of the Far Eastern hostilities upon the American economy, but the probable effects of a boycott or embargo on Japan can now be estimated.

First in importance, American cotton exports are being hard hit by what amounts to a Japanese boycott. Japan, which for the past six years has been the largest buyer of American cotton, has reduced purchases of raw cotton for three months September, October and November. Imports of the value of only $14,430,000 are being permitted as compared with $49,132,000 actually imported during the corresponding months last year.

In China more than 60 per cent of the spinning mills are shut down, and in the words of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, "unless the closed mills reopen soon a large supply of Chinese raw cotton will be available at very low prices. While most of this cotton would be used to replace Indian cotton, some of the increased production, especially in North China, is from improved seed which can be used in place of American."

The wheat and flour trade is not expected to be touched severely by hostilities, but the Japanese Government has prohibited importation of fruits, vegetables, and many other items which went in considerable quantities from the Pacific coast.

Turning to the other phase of economic relations, the possibility of an embargo on exports to Japan, or a boycott on purchases from Japan, the F. P. A. report takes a very realistic viewpoint. Under an embargo, it is pointed out that Japan could economize and get along for a considerable time. "An embargo on raw material exports to Japan would probably have to be maintained for a period of at least six months to a year before serious shortages would induce a breakdown of the country's economy and the military machine.

"While it would be possible to limit seriously Japan's ability to buy raw materials abroad by boycotting its products, it is unlikely that any unofficial boycotts, no matter how well organized, would be effective. They might injure Japan, but not enough to check its present course in China."

Arms Smuggling Charge Holds Halifax Shipper

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 23 (AP)—George Catino, described as head of a British shipping company of Halifax, N. S., was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Joseph P. Holland yesterday after his arrest on a federal charge of smuggling arms into the Republic of Honduras. He was held in $10,000 bail.

A brother, Nicholas Catino, said the arrested man headed the Trident Shipping Company which has been carrying bananas and coconuts from Belize, British Honduras, to New York City for the past 14 months. He said none of the company's three boats ever stopped at Mobile where the indictment was found, or any other North American port, except New York City.

Oil Ban Asked to End War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAREDO, Texas—Texas has within its grasp a powerful weapon by which all wars could be ended, should she choose to wield it, declares Col. Ernest O. Thompson, member of the railroad commission, State regulatory body for the oil industry, in an Armistice Day address here. He urged that no oil or gasoline produced in Texas be exported for war use.

If this stand were taken by all oil producing states, current wars would end quickly and there would be no more armed conflicts, he asserted.

"Modern wars are fought with oil and gasoline," Colonel Thompson said. "Navies cannot go without fuel oil, airplanes cannot drop bombs without gasoline, motorized artillery and supply trains cannot move without gasoline. If the United States stops selling oil to warring nations the fighting won't last long.

"Let's save our Texas and American oil for the pursuits of peace and for our national defense on our own shores if we are ever attacked.

"The world hangs in an almost hopeless and impotent longing for peace and dignity. Men in Europe seem to have no positive faith which springs from the root of their being with which to challenge wholeheartedly this plunge they seem to be taking into barbarism.

"What can we do about it? I can tell you one thing we in Texas can do about it. Let those of us who do not want to make money out of war say, and mean it: 'Texas oil will not be sold for the wasteful and wicked purpose of making war.'

"That sort of a stand will be heard quickly in Asia and in Europe. It will be heeded in Washington."

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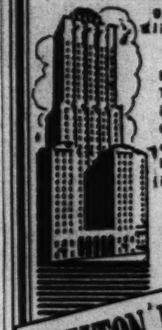
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Way to World Recovery Seen In U. S.-British Trade Treaty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Success in the negotiations for an Anglo-American reciprocal tariff treaty might well reopen the way toward world economic recovery, in the opinion of Malcolm W. Davis, associate director of the European center of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Mr. Davis, who arrived on the Normandie, of the French Line, last night, for conferences with officials of the Carnegie Endowment in the United States, declared that without an accord between the United States and the nations of the British Commonwealth there could be "no adequate basis for a broad economic program."

"It could not be made to work if the two biggest producing and trading units opposed each other on questions of restricting or restoring trade," he said. "With an agreement between them, on the other hand, not only France, but also Belgium, Holland, Poland, the Scandinavian states and Switzerland might come into line as well as most of Latin America.

"Such a system would naturally be open to all countries disposed to co-operate on equal terms. It would have resources that would constitute an inducement to do so to other nations with more tightly closed economic organizations, such as Germany, Italy and the smaller states of Central and Eastern Europe.

"This could become an alternative to the race in rearmament by which European nations are likely otherwise either to ruin themselves or else rush into war."

Mr. Davis stressed that in the United States the tendency was to try to separate economics from politics, but held that they have to be linked ultimately.

"Economics lead to politics because they concern the material means of military power as well as of social welfare," he continued. "Any broad economic program would imply limitation of arms. This, in turn, would involve the problem of re-employing people in productive work."

Europe, according to Mr. Davis, is living in what might be called a "re-armistice."

"Recovery, so far as it is under way," he said, "is in a considerable degree re-armament recovery. Every informed observer agrees that this is unsafe and unsound.

"What is needed is a real armistice that can be turned into a genuine peace in place of the unstable order now prevailing. Circumstances are favorable. In England, the political situation is solid; in France, it is steadier than at any time in the past two weeks.

"The French city and cantonal elections have buttressed the Government by democratizing a larger majority of middle-of-the-road sentiment opposed to reactionaries and revolution. The latest vote in Parliament confirmed this. Industrial reforms are being absorbed gradually and there has been a little recent trade upswing. Despite uncertainty and warfare in Spain and the Far East, the best judges think there is time to work for constructive international solutions and that this is the time to try."

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Koo

(Continued from Page 1)

ponents of aggression as a sign of weakness and a signal to go ahead with their lawless designs. This has proved tragically true in the Orient where China's repeated efforts to reach a peaceful settlement of outstanding differences with Japan were of no avail and every concession on the part of China only spurred on Japan's aggressive greed.

States represented in the Nine-Power Conference in Brussels have solemnly affirmed certain fundamental principles of international law and morality such as the sanctity of treaties and the renunciation of an arbitrary resort to force to impose the settlement of a dispute, as essential to the maintenance of order, stability and peace among the nations. The crucial question now is whether the powers pledging their support to these principles are really ready and willing to back up their pledges by giving practical effect to their words by actions.

Conciliatory Efforts Rejected

In fact one might say that the real question is, Can the great democratic powers like the United States, Great Britain and France, whose very existence is founded on justice and the rule of law, refuse to take a positive as opposed to a merely verbal stand on this issue?

There has probably neither been and never will be a clearer case of treaty-breaking and unprovoked aggression. Every possible kind of conciliation has been tried at Brussels to persuade Japan to accept a pacific settlement, but neither friendly reasoning nor supple accommodation carried to unprecedented lengths was able to move her in the least.

Clearly then declarations of moral principles, however earnest in spirit and strongly worded in form, can never be effective against an aggressor unless they are accompanied by positive action. Just as the maintenance of order and peace inside nations requires something more than laws on a statute book and proclamations of moral principles, so in cases of international violence mere words alone are impotent to uphold justice and restore order.

We don't ask other nations to intervene directly and fight for us. But the least that China is surely entitled to expect is that America, Britain and the other signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty cease contributing to Japan's material economic resources for continuing aggression against China and that they make it possible for the Chinese Government to obtain quickly supplies and credits necessary for resisting Japanese aggression.

The countries represented at Brussels with one exception have put themselves formally on record as affirming that the Sino-Japanese conflict is one of concern in law to all nations which signed either the Nine-Power Treaty or the Kellogg pact and of concern in fact to all members of the family of nations.

After having thus clearly and emphatically established the difference in law between the policies of Japan and China in the Far Eastern conflict is it possible for the people and governments of these nations to continue to act as if there were no distinction to be made between the treatment to be accorded to Japan, the aggressor, and China, the victim? Such an attitude if persisted in would constitute a grave encouragement of the forces of aggression everywhere and would end by endangering the dignity, stability and peace of the entire world.

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March of Events in the Far East

By a Staff Artist

Area of Japanese Military and Political Operations in China

The Various Capital Cities in Which China Is Decentralizing Its Governmental Bureaus Because of the Unexpectedly Swift Advance of Japanese Forces Toward Nanking Are Shown, as Well as the Territory Held by the Japanese Armies in the North and the New "Autonomous" Mongolian Area. Along the Soviet-Manchoukuo Border Troops Are Massing, While the Japanese Are Blockading the Chinese Seacoast. In the South the Railway Connecting Yunnan With Indo-China Has Become a Source of French and Japanese Friction, With Japan Objecting to the Movement of Chinese-Bound Men and Munitions Over It

State Medicine Plan Gets Negative Vote

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 (AP)—Trustees of the American Medical Association, replying to advocates of proposed changes in medical fundamentals, reaffirmed on Nov. 20 their adherence to the house of delegates' decision rejecting the plan at the last national meeting.

The declaration was in a formal statement discussing the "principles and proposals" signed by 430 physicians which the board said "the newspapers generally heralded as a revolt against the American Medical Association . . . in behalf of 'state medicine.'"

The proposals were advanced in a public announcement Nov. 7 by a committee of physicians who met in New York. The basic fundamental was that the health of the people "is the direct concern of government."

Slums

(Continued from Page 1)

this site, which is one-twelfth of the entire borough of Bethnal Green, as the keystone in a 10 year plan for rehousing London workers.

Now, with work beginning on this key site, the L. C. C. experts are looking round for the most suitable area to form the second redevelopment district.

The 1935 Housing Act, under which the scheme is working, was intended to expand the best features of previous acts without harming private building enterprise. It laid down a definition of overcrowding, made provisions for surveys where it is suspected and rendered such overcrowding illegal. A subsidy is offered where the cost of new accommodation is likely to be so high that rents based on cost would be out of the reach of the tenants.

Overcrowding became illegal, under the act, on Jan. 1, 1937. It is now an offense on the part of both the tenant who causes the overcrowding and the landlord who allows it.

Under the new regulations a house or flat is overcrowded if there are more than the following number of persons living in it:

Two persons if it consists of one room. Three persons if it consists of two rooms. Five persons if it consists of three rooms. Seven and a half persons if it consists of four rooms. Ten persons if it consists of five rooms.

All rent books issued to tenants in England now are required to contain a summary of the provisions of the Housing Act regarding overcrowding.

This reform is so sweeping that there has had to be a special rider authorizing local authorities to issue licenses allowing "temporary overcrowding." Otherwise, many thousands of poor persons in a number of British towns would be homeless. But, at least, the regulations make it impossible for any fresh overcrowding to occur without the knowledge of the local authorities concerned, and make it easy for towns to start on comprehensive slum clearance schemes, such as that begun in London, without opposition of vested interests.

Details of the progress of Britain's slum clearance campaigns, as a whole, were given by Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister of Health, in a paper read to the conference in London of the National Federation of Housing Societies.

Just outside London, a new town is soon to be built for 7000 workers. This is to be at Chingford, Essex, where a 187-acre housing estate has been purchased by the London County Council. About one quarter of the total area is to be reserved for open spaces and playing fields.

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CLAYTON SQUARE

Japan Gets Share In Customs Control

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Nov. 23

Japan today acquired a share in control of customs in Shanghai, China's wealthiest port.

Sir Frederick W. Maze, British inspector general of Chinese customs, appointed Yoshisuke Akatani, a Japanese, administrative commissioner of customs at Shanghai. He also named a Japanese, Keiichi Kato, revenue accountant in the Shanghai office. The arrangement was believed to be an effort to prevent customs administrations from becoming an internationally disputed question.

Japan, holding Shanghai has demanded full authority in the city, including supervision of customs which are internationally managed because China has pledged revenue to guarantee foreign loans.

Koo Sees Threat To Small States In Powers' Lapse

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23 (AP)—China's dramatic appeal for eleventh-hour aid against Japan yesterday failed to swerve the Brussels Conference from all but final approval of a report admitting failure of its efforts to end the Far Eastern war.

Only refusal of the Chinese delegate to vote before consulting his government prevented the conference from approving the document drafted by the United States and Britain and then adjourning for an "indefinite recess."

Final action was deferred until Wednesday, when it was thought that the Chinese delegate, Dr. Wellington Koo, would have heard from Nanking.

Dr. Koo appealed to the conference at today's session to reconsider its admission of failure, declaring an "abortive" ending of this conference will immediately augment the already prevailing sense of general insecurity."

The Nanking spokesman told the conference that adoption of the report of the conference's failure might "indirectly place small or weak states more at the mercy of the strong and aggressive and make all peace-loving nations feel more insecure than ever."

"Mere words," he declared, "are impotent to restore peace or justice."

Delegates were agreed that any idea of coercive action against Japan could come up only after hope for conciliation had been exhausted and even then would have to be considered by the governments themselves before being brought before the conference.

Chinese Defense Crumbling Before Japanese

(Continued from Page 1)

troops on Nov. 12, Chinese military headquarters reaffirmed their contention that retreat from Shanghai was a strategic move. They declared that the "Hindenburg Line" would hold Japan at bay, protecting Nanking, the capital, with a belt of trenches and small forts extending from Changshu near the Yangtse River, south through Soochow, Wukiang and Kashing.

Japanese domination in Shanghai has already begun to affect the International Settlement and the French Concession. Yesterday the spokesman of the Japanese Embassy said in Shanghai that Japan expects the rights of a conquerer, or the sovereign rights in the international areas formerly enjoyed by China.

How far this claim will be pushed is not yet disclosed. A first set of demands includes suppression of anti-Japanese societies operating in the international sections. The Shanghai Municipal Council has acceded to this demand. The various nations with interests at Shanghai are represented on the council.

Customs, mails and other services no longer under Chinese control remain for disposition.

Soochow, pivotal city of the Hindenburg Line 50 miles west of Shanghai, endured terrific bombing and then fell on Nov. 20 to the advancing Japanese, almost without infantry fighting. Foreigners and the main body of Chinese defenders had evacuated the city before it fell.

Kashing, southern keystone of the Hindenburg Line 60 miles southwest of Shanghai, was taken Nov. 19.

Capital 'Decentralized'

At this point the Chinese Government startled the world by abandoning the effort to maintain a centralized capital at Nanking. Military defense of the capital is to continue, but the Foreign Ministry has been moved to Hankow, 300 miles up the Yangtse. The Executive, Legislative, Judicial and Control Yuans are being moved to Chungking, more than 800 miles inland from Shanghai as an airplane would fly. War industries will be centered on Changsha, south of Hankow. Yunnan, far south and west nearly to the borders of Burma, and Loyang, northward near the Yellow River, are other "decentralized" capitals.

China's line of defense also resulted to Wusih, 25 miles north of Soochow, and Kiangyin near the Yangtse.

China Called Prepared

Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese finance minister, greets the latest reverses with assurances that China is prepared for a prolonged conflict. Similar declarations by Chinese officials have accompanied each retreat.

United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson and his staff are leaving Nanking. Thousands of Chinese refugees and officials already have streamed from the capital.

The German, British, French, Russian, Italian, Belgian and Mexican representatives have moved to Hankow, the Associated Press reports. Envoys of the Netherlands and Switzerland have proceeded to Shanghai. These evacuations left 62 foreigners in Nanking—34 Americans, 16 British, 11 Germans and one Austrian.

Two schools of thought are found among Nanking leaders. One would retreat from Nanking to avoid destruction of the city. The other would defend it to the end.

Outrun Supply Transports

Japanese troops, in their rapid advance over the marshy lands west of Shanghai and northward toward Lake Tai from the direction of Hangchow, outran their supply transports, and used airplanes as transports for the first time in this campaign.

In North China, Japanese have forced Chinese troops across the Yellow River at Tsinan, capital of Shantung Province, and are preparing to cross the river themselves.

Farther north in territory already occupied by Japan, it is reported that a strategic railway is being built between Peiping and Chengteh, in southwestern Manchoukuo.

Japanese veiled political control of conquered areas has added a "federated committee" for the "autonomous" governments of Chahar and Suiyuan Provinces, and the "federated tribes of Mongolia." A Japanese "highest adviser" has supreme power. No decision of the committee can be binding without his approval.

"Back-Door" Supplies

With the coastal blockade turned over to a new China sea fleet by Japan, China has to turn inland and look to "back doors" for supplies. More than 50 Soviet-made warplanes are reported to have reached China from Russia in the last two weeks.

As Japan's grip on China tightens, Russia stiffens for resistance to expected Japanese attacks on Outer Mongolia, or even Vladivostok and the Maritime Provinces. The Soviet Army newspaper, Red Star, yesterday warned that a "shattering blow" would be delivered to Japan if she encroached on Russian territory.

Soviet-Japanese tension increased over Tokyo's protest against reported forcible migration of many Koreans living in Soviet possessions. Korea is part of Japan's empire, and some 200,000 Koreans are reported being driven "at bayonet points" back to Korea, or into remote parts of Siberia.

The chasing of a Japanese patrol boat by a Russian patrol boat and by a plane off the east Siberian coast, without actual conflict, is reported from Seoul, Korea.

Far to the south along the China Coast, France is reinforcing military defenses of French Indo-China. Friction between Japan and France over supplies reaching China through Indo-China has been indicated. France is reported to have curtailed shipments of arms through French-controlled territory.

Estimates of casualties among Chinese armies on the Shanghai and North China fronts reach more than 800,000 as computed by Col. C. E. De Watteville, representing the International Red Cross. Civilian fatalities from aerial bombardment are not included.

Soviet Protests to Japan Against 'Appeal to War'

MOSCOW, Nov. 23 (AP)—Tass, the official Soviet news agency last night announced the Soviet Government had protested to Japan against statements of Gen. Baron Sadao Araki as "a direct appeal for war against the U. S. S. R." General Araki, former minister of war, is a member of Japan's high advisory council.

In a dispatch from Vladivostok, the agency reported that the Soviet ambassador, Mikhail Slavutsky, had delivered a written protest to Foreign Minister Koki Hirota against "such an inadmissable anti-Soviet declaration by a person who occupies a responsible official position."

The dispatch was released without comment by the foreign office which made it equivalent to an official communique.

General Araki, who as minister of war directed Japan's conquest of Manchuria in 1931-33, said in an interview, Oct. 25, that "it probably is necessary for Japan to strike directly at Russia" to eliminate communist influence in the Far East.

He described communism as a world wide octopus with Russia as the body and called communism the root of the Chinese-Japanese conflict.

"America and England should cooperate with Japan in solving a world problem by an attack at the heart of the octopus," General Araki said.

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Franco Delays Volunteer Exit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 23—Reservations attached by Gen. Francisco Franco to his acceptance "in principle" of the plan to send commissions to Spain to arrange for the withdrawal of foreigners are so extensive that they would enable him to spin out discussions for an indefinite period, the Monitor is informed.

Meanwhile, no reply is in sight from Barcelona, the Loyalist capital, and during the week end the British Government sent an urgent request for it to be speeded up. A similar request went to General Franco whose response, however, was dispatched before the British reminder arrived.

Despite these delays and the equivocal nature of General Franco's answer, observers here are optimistic about the prospects of getting the volunteers out fairly soon. Evidence is accumulating that, however useful the Italians may have been to General Franco in the past, their presence is becoming increasingly inconvenient for him as his hopes of victory seem to improve.

It was announced here today that J. H. Leche, British Chargé d'Affaires at Barcelona, has been raised to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary. This is explained as intended to placate the Spanish Government for the appointment of "agents" in nationalist Spain. The name of General Franco's agent to Britain has also been announced. As was expected, he is to be the Duke of Alba.

Reports are again reaching London from Barcelona that the war is to be over shortly. Informed observers are not quite sure whether they are due to clever Franco propaganda or whether the Loyalist Government is trying to test the feeling of its scpporters.

These seems no reason to doubt that though food is scarce in the Loyalist camp there is no actual starvation and that the population can carry on for a long while yet.

But fats of all kinds are stated to be specially scarce and cooking is now done largely by horse lard.

Wins Husking Bee Twice in Succession

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA FOX, Ill.—Working in a drizzling rain that made stripping the ears difficult, George Heminover, of Elgin township, won the Kane County corn-husking championship Oct. 26 for the second straight year. He husked 34.32 bushels in 80 minutes defeating nine other contestants.

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Britain Dressing Up 'No. 10 Downing Street'

Prime Minister's home undergoes renovation again under grant by Parliament—Building has not greatly changed since 1783, though each occupant makes alterations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain is once again dressing up the home of her Prime Minister—No. 10 Downing Street.

Under a grant of £15,000 from Parliament this famous building where British statesmen confer will be altered once more to provide better accommodations for reception and administration.

Indeed, the passer-by might justifiably wonder how such a sum of money could be used on such an outwardly unimpressive edifice.

The Works Office, in charge of alterations, has not divulged full details of the plans, but it is learned that the sleeping quarters of the Prime Minister on the second floor are to be moved to the third floor, allowing more room for the reception of distinguished visitors, and for the conference rooms. The electrical installations, which are in some cases considerably out of date, will be drastically overhauled, replaced and extended; and the central heating plant will also be modernized and extended.

Alterations of 1783

Thus it is that another large sum of money is to be spent to make comfortable the Prime Minister, his secretariat and attending statesmen. The residence at "No. 10" has not greatly changed since the renovations of 1783.

A commentary on these renovations appearing in the Morning Herald of June 21, 1783, states that the sum of $55,000 had been spent on this ". . . Great Repair! So much has this extraordinary edifice cost the country—for one moiety of which sum a much better dwelling might have been purchased, even supposing Government to be purchaser." The building still retains its unassuming brick front, and many of the rooms still show some of the architect's work.

But so much history is attached to this simple dwelling that it was not abandoned, and again in 1825 more renovation took place under the skillful hand of the architect, Sir John Soane, and remnants of his work may be seen in the little breakfast-room in the east side of the second floor, which seats six in delightful simplicity.

The present plan of "No. 10" is much the same as it was during the residence of Stanley Baldwin, although each occupant makes certain changes in the living quarters to suit his particular needs and tastes.

An example of these changes may be seen in the little room which is directly over the entrance hall, facing Downing Street. In recent times it was used by Malcolm MacDonald, son of Ramsay MacDonald and present Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, as a sitting-room. Lloyd George fancied it as a spare bedroom, and in Mr. Baldwin's tenancies it found use as a library. Lord North used it as a dining room, and it was during the Gordon Riots that he and his friends huddled around the table in this room in anxiety as the rioters crowded Downing Street under the window.

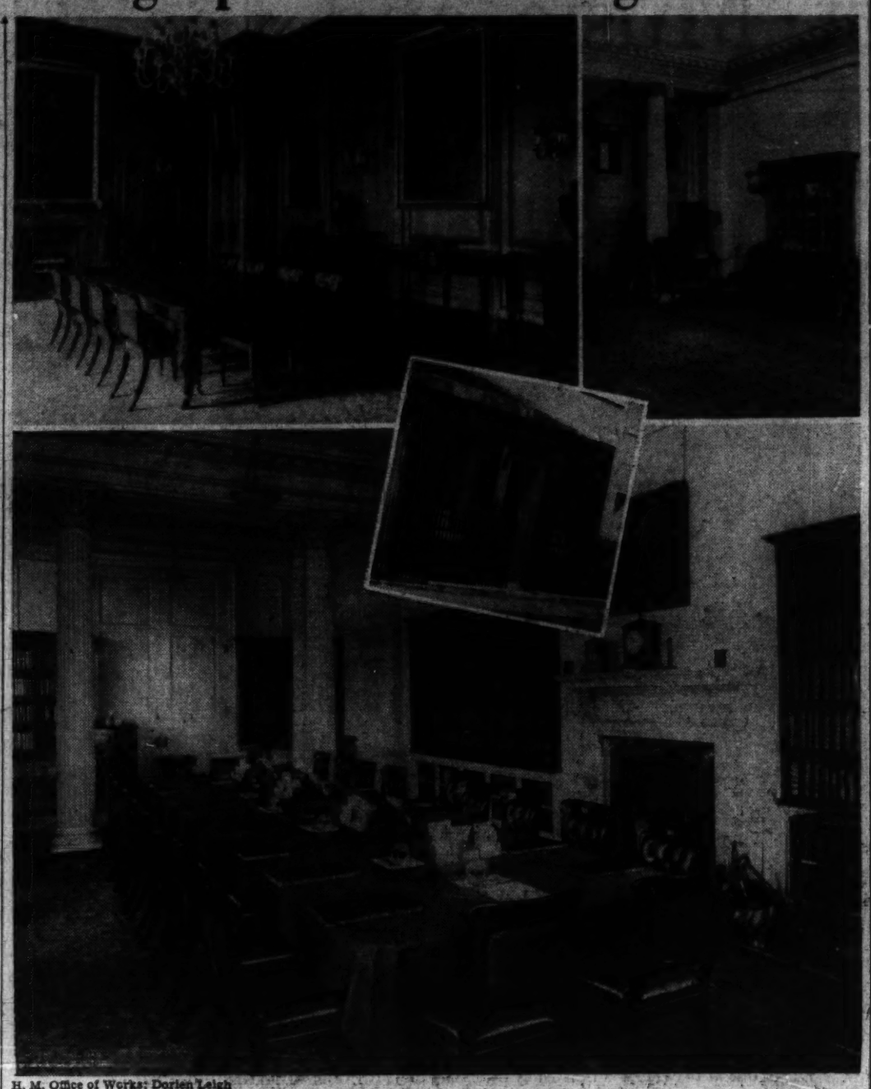
Changes have been also noticeable in the Cabinet room, the most historic spot in this house, which itself has made history. This room was used by Mr. Baldwin as a study. In the center is the great table over which the fate of nations has been decided. It is surrounded by comfortable leather-upholstered chairs, and each place has a stand for pen, ink and blotters.

It was thought at one time that the used blotters might get into the hands of unauthorized persons, who could decipher state information from them, and nowadays they are carefully destroyed after each meeting.

Historic Volumes

Around this room are bookcases filled with historic and political volumes, each Prime Minister contributing to this already noteworthy collection. Over the fireplace in the center of the room is a picture of Sir Robert Walpole, by J. V. Van Loo, a fitting place for "No. 10's" first occupant in official capacity, and founder of the cabinet system.

From the cabinet room one may walk into the garden through French doors, although it is in reality a large English sash window. The garden is at present not particularly attractive, with ugly benches, and very little room for flowers. The renovation project calls for complete reconstruction of the exterior of the garden front, which will be done in the style of a century ago.



H. M. Office of Works; Dorien Leigh

Residence of the British Prime Minister
Upper—Dining Room Center—Exterior View Drawing Room
Lower—The Cabinet Room

Student Disorders in Austria Increase Political Tension

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Nov. 22—For three days Vienna has been the scene of extensive disorders which still continue.

The university and all schools of similar rank have been closed and crowds of protesting students circulate through the streets, closely watched by the police. This has led to a number of clashes and several arrests.

The cause of this agitation is the attempt on the part of the Ministry of Education to reduce the numbers of young doctors. Austria, as is the case of certain other countries, suffers from an over-supply of the professionally trained, many of whom meet great difficulty in finding positions.

On the grounds that it is essential to check growth of the "intellectual proletariat," the regime decided to lengthen the course of medical preparation by one year, thus making the acquisition of diplomas more difficult.

This aroused the vehement opposition of medical students who became so boisterous that their course had to be discontinued. Then the students from other university departments as well as from superior schools went on strike out of sympathy, after which the movment spread to another important university town, Innsbruck.

The development has caused much uneasiness in Government circles, for the authorities are apprehensive lest the student disorders may degenerate into vehement political demonstrations.

Political tension has been steadily increasing of late. The Royalists have become very active in their public demonstrations while the National Socialists also have increased their counter-actions.

Viscount Halifax's visit to Germany, and the visit of the Hungarian statesmen in Berlin, and the approaching trip by Col. Gen. Hermann of Germany to the Tyrol have contributed to the excitement, but it is generally believed that the Schuschnigg regime can cope with the situation.

Vienna Police Arrest Group of Monarchists To Prevent 'Collision'

VIENNA, Nov. 23 (AP)—A gentle curbing of Austria's monarchist movement was foreseen by semi-official quarters as a result of a week-end demonstraton in which 60 persons who want "Kaiser" Otto back on the throne were arrested by a police riot squad.

The demonstration was described as a temporary climax in Legitimist activities, to be followed by an enforced lull.

The demonstrators tried to parade at midnight through Vienna's shopping street, Kaerntnerstrasse, singing songs of loyalty to the House of Hapsburg.

Groups of National Socialists gathered in the side streets, flanking the Monarchists, and police took the Monarchist leaders into custody to prevent a collision.

The Monarchist demonstration was in observance of the 45th birthday of Archduke Otto, Hapsburg pretender to the non-existent Austrian throne, who maintains an imperial court in exile at Steenockerzeel Castle, near Brussels.

The Monarchist rally brought imperial officers, in old uniforms of gold, blue and black, to the concert hall. Semi-official sources said that the rally could be considered as a blunt answer to a recent warning in the semi-official Berlin correspondence service, the Deutsche Diplomatische - Politische korrespondenz, against permitting opposition elements to grow in Austria.

The Monarchists, who claim a membership of 1,219,000 adults, were seeking a grant of honorary citizenship by Vienna for Otto. Hundreds of small communities have conferred the honor in what the Legitimists call their "plebiscite." With Vienna on the roll they would consider the "plebiscite" won.

Congress Neutrality Drive Gains Impetus

(Continued from Page 1)

a majority of the people had voted for such war.

The outcome is still highly uncertain. Other elements in Congress favor the theory of collective action. They feel that United States should take a strong part in mobilizing the world against what Japan is doing in China. In general, they favor collective action against breakers of the world peace. At the same time the state department, with its hands already partially tied, watches with concern a move which would further restrict its powers to act for stability in the world. Further restriction of constitutional prerogatives of the President is also implied in such a move and is certain to rouse some opposition.

As for the facts of the immediate situation, it is uncertain as yet exactly what Japan intends to do in Shanghai. Early alarmists reports of immediate occupation appear to be premature. So far as is known here Japan merely intends at this time to take over the functions in Shanghai which China has exercised in the past. This seems to mean that there will be no immediate challenge to occidental rights, immunities and predominant control in the city itself.

Does Not Obscure Fact

But this minimizing of the immediate intent of Japan does not for one moment obscure the fundamental fact that if Japan ultimately gains a dominant hand in China the privileges of the Western powers in Shanghai will come to mean little or nothing.

It is a great city because it has in the past been the channel of contact between the West and the Chinese market. If Japan takes over control of the market the control of the city becomes an empty privilege. Shanghai is of importance to the west when China is independent. If Japan comes to dominate the Chinese seaboard as it now dominates Manchuria, Shanghai's independence becomes academic.

With this bald fact standing out more arrestingly today than ever before the emergence of the Ludlow Referendum measure is throwing the whole course of American foreign policy into bold relief and attracting tremendous interest among observers.

On the speaker's desk of the House is a discharge petition which would force the Rules Committee to report the measure to the House for a vote.

Today there are 191 signatures on the petition. There must be 218 to make it effective. It is a narrow margin which may soon be filled in with the needed 27 more signatures unless the administration makes some counter move very soon. And once the measure is on the floor it is considered likely to pass.

There are several slightly different versions of the same proposal in the Senate where sentiment is growing for some such additional check on the ability of the government to run a risk of war in conducting foreign policy. The chances of at least congressional action seem strong at this moment. Ratification by three-fourths of the state legislatures would still have to be secured, but if passed by Congress it would be on its way.

The possibility of consummation of this move in the form of an amendment to the Constitution raises sharply here the question of whether the United States should follow the President's implied move back in the direction of world co-operation for peace, or should intensify its efforts to keep the United States out of world affairs—regardless of the consequences of such abstention either to world peace or to American interests abroad.

Positive Action Came Later

When the United States membership in the League of Nations was rejected by the Senate, it marked a negative refusal to involve the United States formally and officially in collective action. But there was no positive action to prohibit diplomatic co-operation from time to time until the neutrality acts were passed with the purpose of specifically prohibiting such co-operation.

That the intent of the framers of the act was not fully written into the statute was proven during the Ethiopian War when the United States, by skillful and sometimes unofficial diplomacy, cleared the way for League sanctions. While it did not participate in the sanctions against Italy, it pursued a separate but co-operative course of action which prevented the United States becoming an obstacle to sanctions.

This margin of freedom in the Neutrality Act still leaves the door open today for American co-operation of the same informal character should the League proceed now to sanctions against Japan—a policy which is not expected to be adopted at Geneva. It also left the door open for consultation with the other Nine-Power Pact signatories at Brussels behind which was always the very remote possibility that this diplomatic move might conceivably be backed by the Navy.

Power of Implementation

In theory, even if not necessarily in fact, the President and Congress have the power between them to use the country's military strength to implement international action against Japan. The President alone has the constitutional power to send

In so far as the people of the country presumably would be slower than Congress to vote for war the possibility of American military action would be removed from world diplomatic calculations. Those who fear the possibility of American force would be relieved to this extent of cause for fear.

Secretary Hull's conception of America is the man who is armed and brooks no interference as he goes about his own business. In this condition he feels that America will be both safe and respected. Perhaps also it may be able to exercise much constructive influence for good. But if the United States advertises its unwillingness to fight then it can expect trouble from the bullies. The State Department considers that the emphasis in the press during the past month on the assumption that the United States would never take any risks for China was one reason why Japan refused to pay any heed to the Brussels Conference.

Wilkins Reaches Air Hunt Base

EDMONTON, Alta., Nov. 23 (CP)—The Royal Canadian Signal Corps reported last night that the giant monoplane bearing Sir Hubert Wilkins' Arctic searching party had arrived at Aklavik, Northwest Territory, completing a 1040-mile flight from Fort Resolution.

Sir Hubert intends to make Aklavik, near the mouth of the Mackenzie river, his base for a renewed search for Sigismund Levanevsky and five other Soviet aviators missing since Aug. 13.

The Final Message

Belief that Mr. Levanevsky, one of the Soviet's ace pilots, and his companions are still alive and awaiting rescue remains strong among veteran northern pilots here.

Their final message said one of their plane's four motors had failed and that they were going down. The point at which they are believed to have landed is between latitudes 81 and 82 north and longitudes 130 and 150 west, some 1500 miles north of Aklavik.

Some of the world's finest pilots—American, Canadian and Russian—have participated in an extensive search, which will be continued throughout the long Arctic winter. The Soviet Government is backing the ventures financially.

When the Russians took off from Moscow Aug. 12 they carried six weeks' provisions and were well equipped with rifles, ammunition and warm clothing. It was believed here they could augment their stores with polar bear and seal meat, and Grant McConachie, head of an Edmonton air line, said a month ago that they could "even live for a couple of years" in the Arctic.

Members of the Party

With Mr. Levanevsky are Navigator Victor Levchenko, Co-Pilot Kestaneye, Radio Operator Golkovsky and Mechanics Pobezihov and Godovikov. All are experienced in Arctic conditions. The flight was the third Soviet trans-polar air expedition this year. Two previous ones were successful.

Behind the scenes in the aerial hunt is Vilhjalmir Stefansson, Manitoba-born Arctic explorer. Mr. Stefansson is Russia's agent in the United States and has conducted negotiations which led to the purchase and outfitting of special planes. As one who knows the area where the fliers are lost, Mr. Stefansson frequently has expressed his confidence they would be found.

British Columbia Liquor 'Ad' Ban Sought in Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Socialist members of the British Columbia Legislature have started a strong drive to abolish all forms of liquor advertising in this province.

In a resolution now before the Provincial Legislature here, they declare that "it is at least questionable that the consumption of alcoholic liquors is in the best physical, mental and moral interests of our adult population, let alone our youth, and it would seem undesirable under such circumstances to have the consumption of these liquors urged upon any consumer in any manner through which the government might benefit in any way."

At present liquor is widely advertised in newspapers but advertising is not permitted on billboards. The policy of all provincial governments has been to sell as much liquor as possible in order to swell their revenues. The government itself conducts no advertising, and insists that all advertisements must carry a statement to the effect that they are not inserted by the Liquor Control Board. Liquor companies spend large sums on this advertising and, according to the Socialist members of the assembly, thus add to the "already exorbitant price of liquors."

Because of its effect on friendly newspapers, the government is expected to find the Socialist resolution on liquor advertising highly embarrassing.

Codos Cuts Flight Record

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 23 (AP)—Paul Codos landed his four-motored mail survey plane yesterday after a trans-Atlantic flight that cut almost a full day from the Paris-Buenos Aires record. The flight took 48 hours and 33 minutes, the best previous time being 68 hours and 45 minutes.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Foreign Music in Paris

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

The exhibition has caused an increase this autumn in the number of musicale performances. Every country is eager to have its orchestras and virtuosos heard. Germany made a considerable effort in this direction. For a whole week, concerts and theatrical performances, organized on a magnificent scale, astonished the experts.

One might regret that Germany did not respect the regulation laid down by the exhibition to eschew reprospective art in order to study "the arts and technique of modern life." Germany, had she remained faithful to this program, would have been obliged to present us with works by contemporary composers and so enable us to estimate her present standard of culture. However, she choose to avoid this test, and was content to offer us the masterpieces of her past, with Beethoven and Wagner in special evidence. Under these circumstances, it was not very difficult to win the approval of the public with performances, given under favorable conditions, of the Ninth Symphony, with Furtwängler; "Valkyrie" and "Tristan," with décors from the Berlin Opera and Bayreuth, and "Rosenkavalier" and "Ariadne in Naxos," under the direction of Clemens Krauss.

All these performances were remarkable. It is an excellent thing that our public should hear masterpieces in their original language and interpreted by compatriots of the composers. One gains in this way a valuable lesson in style and a genuine experience. All prejudices entertained by the average Frenchman against Italian opera fall to the ground the moment he hears Verdi's masterpieces in Italy. In the same way, in order to understand "Rosenkavalier" as well as "Tristan," they must be restored to their natural frame and racial atmosphere. The German performances in Paris were, for many of our musicians, a veritable revelation. With regard to masterpieces, it is good from time to time to sound in this way the "La" of the diapason.

⁂

We also had a whole week devoted to the musical art of Switzerland. The Helvetian Confederation lives in an artistic and intellectual climate peculiar to itself. Owing to its geographical position and the division of its languages, it cannot escape the triple influence of the Italian, the German and the French. This gives rise to contradictory aesthetic tendencies. Nevertheless, Switzerland possesses a profound feeling for folk-lore and an innate love of popular music, and is deeply attached to her soil and countrysides.

One regrets that all trace of this was lacking at the concerts given officially, which, moreover, aroused the protests of a section of Swiss musicians who were disregarded. In fact, with the exception of Honegger's "Roi David"—a work which is already a classic and which by reason of the composer's cultural technique belongs more to France than to Switzerland—the conductor, Ernest Ansermet, presented us with a series of experiments by young composers who forget the characteristics of their own country for laborious imitations of Stravinsky and Schönberg. They are works from a laboratory in which we have for some time lost interest. It is impossible that there should be no composers in Switzerland capable of expressing with greater sincerity the essential qualities of their country. However, in a nation that has to contend with so many different political influences it is difficult to obtain a satisfactory eclecticism from the organizers.

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South America sent us a bulletin in the form of two symphonic concerts directed by Andrés Gaos and devoted to Argentine music. The Argentines were entirely free from the reproach I made in regard to the Swiss. They gave us an extremely lively synthesis of the modern art of their country, which is deeply rooted in their native soil. Like all young peoples, the Argentines cultivate an ingenuous nationalism in their art. I am very far from decrying this, for instead of employing the standard style of European conservatoires, they preserve, in this way, a very interesting individualism.

I remember having great difficulty, at the last "Congrés de Musique Arabe," in Cairo, in making the official pedagogues, who at that time surrounded King Fouad, understand their mistake in wishing at all costs to westernize their music, which is founded on intervals incompatible with our technique of harmony and counterpoint. Alas! the Orientals, attired in silk and gold, with magnificent plumed turbans on their heads, have always been foolish enough to envy us our lounge suits and bowler hats.

The Argentine Republic is wiser. She preserves her national costume in music. We were able to convince ourselves of this by listening to compositions of such interest as the "Ouverture de Concert" and the Fifth Symphony, a youthful and a mature work by Alberto Williams. He is the oldest of the Argentine masters, studied in France and was one of César Franck's last pupils. These two works, separated by half a century, show us the composer's intelligent evolution when he once more immersed himself in the atmosphere of his own country. Lopez Buchardo's "Les Scènes Argentines" possess a charm, grace and fascination. A Suite by Espoile, entitled "En montant au Totoral," is derived directly from local folk-lore, which is used with great taste and adroitness. Popular themes are also employed by Drangosch in his "Ouverture Créole," with, however, a less happy choice, as the work does not escape a certain vulgarity.

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Olivarés's Symphony is written in the classical manner, with great clarity and sense of balance. A symphonic picture by Boero describes a "Sunrise on the Pampas" with vivacity and color. Piaggio's Overture affirms a solid, cultured technique also acquired at a Paris music school, while Gaito's "La Vision" has genuine modernism and lively musical interest. "La Mort de l'Inca" by Massa is an extremely successful work and two tableaux by Andrés Gaos, "Impression Nocturne" and "Crépuscule à l'Alhambra," revealed highly sympathetic gifts and the surest craftsmanship. M. Gaos conducted with an intelligence, taste and precision that were much appreciated.

Our operatic season has scarcely begun. Jacques Ibert and Arthur Honegger, in "Aiglon," made the most unfortunate concessions by following the least commendable Italian "veristic" school. However, we recently welcomed an exceptional performance of "Otello" with Martinelli, Lawrence Tibbet and Eidé Norena. We were astonished at the vocal and dramatic quality of the interpretation. Verdi's opera, rarely and badly performed here, thus evoked general admiration.

A Frans Hals Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Frans Hals is the subject of the imposing exhibition which the Schaeffer Gallery has opened, with 25 of the hundred or so American-owned paintings of the Dutch master on view for the benefit of the Graduate Fine Arts Scholarship Fund of New York University. More than 20 of the works were lent last summer to the Hals exhibition at Haarlem and were reassembled here for two weeks before going back to their owners. Different periods and phases of the master's art may be seen in the exhibition, and it is possible to obtain from it a vivid impression of his genius.

Hals belongs of course among the world's great artists, and among the greatest technicians. He painted huge corporation pictures, with a dozen figures in them, as well as revelers, stately burghers and laughing fisher boys. Always one of the first things that comes to mind in looking at his pictures is the wholesome vitality of his art, which is reflected both by the subjects and by his own nature. To this picture of the artist the present exhibition adds the note of quiet deliberation, which is not so widely recognized in his oeuvre, as well as that of the brilliant, dynamic realist.

Two of the canvases, the companion portraits of "A Young Man" and "A Young Woman," from the Taft Collection in Cincinnati, are undoubted masterpieces. Painted about 1645, they belong to the master's full maturity, for assuming that Hals was born in 1584, which has not been firmly established, he was then about 60 years old. The portraits are relatively subdued in their grave tonalities of black and gray, and though there is little of the glittering brushwork of other portraits about them, their profound beauty is unmistakable.

⁂

Two other portraits belonging to the relatively formal category in Hals's art are the smooth and polished pair which hang side by side in the show, the "Portrait of a Man," lent by the Wildenstein Galleries, and the Detroit Museum's striking "Portrait of a Woman." The latter shows the wearer in one of the wide "millstone" collars which lend so much picturesqueness to many subjects of Dutch seventeenth-century portraiture. Though owned in widely separated places, the two bear inscriptions which tend to link them as companion portraits.

Of about the same period and style is a small "Portrait of a Lady" from the Boston Museum, which though considerably paled out in color, appears to bear the authentic characteristics of the artist. This has the added interest in the show of being a recent "find," the catalogue reporting the "rediscovery" of the work in the storerooms of the museum. In the "Family Group" from the Cincinnati Museum, the processes of the artist reveal extraordinary restraint and charm, with a somewhat quaint formality in the figures and their landscape background.

⁂

Much of the artist's breadth and vigor, however, may be seen in several paintings. The two small portraits of children, one lent by Dwight W. Davis, the other by E. L. Lueder, are remarkably spontaneous sketches. The "Fisher Girl" from the Brooklyn Museum, one of two versions of the subject in the show, has exhilarating vigor, and brings into view dynamic landscape passages. The "Man With a Beerkeg," which has only recently arrived in this country, is brusque but vital in characterization. All these pictures, filled with the force which one inevitably associates with Hals's painting, are intensely human documents, the gayly dressed, cavalierly "Gentlemen" in the flatly and decoratively brushed portrait from the Nelson Gallery in Kansas City, quite as much as the humble but joyful peasant of the "Beerkeg" portrait.

While a number of these paintings have already been shown in New York, it is possible that the majority are unfamiliar to the average student of the master. Most of them have been catalogued as belonging to American owners in Valentiner's comprehensive volume on "Hals in America," and likewise most of the pictures are well supported by leading European authorities through whose hands they have passed. One or two new arrivals here are to be noted in the display, one of them the small "Portrait of a Preacher," lent by Mrs. Edward W. Bok. A fully documented catalogue accompanies the pictures, giving the records of their reproduction, exhibition and the collections whence they came. C. B.

© National Gallery, London

One of the Panels Attributed to Giorgione, Recently Acquired for the British Nation

From Giorgione to Epstein

By Jan Gordon

London

From a general point of view the fall season may be counted as one of the most interesting the London picture lover has had for a long time. It includes the discovery of four small panels of great beauty ascribed to that subtle artist Giorgione, now acquired by the National Gallery, where also the remarkable portrait by an unknown painter, the half-length panel of a woman with clasped hands, dated 1547, from the Governor of Malta's Palace at Valetta, has been recently exhibited.

There have been, as well, an unusually large number of interesting first one-man shows in England among which were those of Guillaumin, the last of the Impressionists; Léger, one of the first of the abstractionists; Kisling and Zawado, Polish-Parisian painters; Marie Howet, a Belgian; J. B. Manson, the witty director of the Tate Gallery; Jacques-Emile Blanche, Parisian portrait painter and writer; Douglas Percy Bliss, the Scottish painter, ironist and critic; Leila Caetani, of truly cosmopolitan parentage, a youthful genius, and Flora Lion, the portrait painter. Other interesting shows have been those of Barbara Hepworth, the constructivist sculptor; Frances Hodgkins, the expressionist painter, and the collected engravings and etchings of Sidney Lee, R. A. And finally, the Epstein exhibition and the controversy, still raging, over his new large figure, "Consummatum Est."

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Among so much that stimulates new interest, the openings of such hardy annuals as the Royal Institute of Oil Painters, the Royal Society of Painters in Water Color or the New English Art Club—which, to give it a correct status, ought by now to be called the Royal New English—must be taken as read. These supply a first-class standardized product, in which now and then some member surpasses himself and our expectations—but not, unfortunately, this year.

The Giorgiones are in four panels, each about eight inches square, which were probably set in the doors of some small cabinet. They have been identified as representing four scenes from an ecologue of the sad love of the shepherd Damon for the cold lady Amaryllis, written by the poet Tobaideo who was known to be a friend of Giorgione's early patron, Pietro Bembo. Their acquistion is a tribute to the flair of Mr. Kenneth Clark, the present director; but, alas, very few of Giorgione's paintings have escaped the gamut of cross-identification, and exquisite as these are, the attribution is already in dispute among experts.

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Among the British artists, the redecoration of his studio caused Sidney Lee to realize what a world of printed pictures he had made. He reveals himself as an aquatinter of exceptional resource, who was possibly the first to revive the white-line wood-block print, which has done so much recently to enliven the young British artists' interest in true pictorial design. J. B. Manson, who says of Guillaumin that he was fortunate as a painter because he had no theories, shows how often one writes about oneself when writing of others. Their cases are oddly parallel: a similar neglect has enshrouded both artists, and the pictures of both have the unfortunate habit of not looking quite their best in mixed company. Miss Lion reaffirms her capacity as a portrait painter, gaining by her evident interest in human character an unaffected ease of touch and construction which, contrariwise, gives her portraits the faculty of looking their best in competition with others. The exhibition of Frances Hodgkins must be counted as an unexpected progression on the part of a painter who had apparently pushed her personal idiom as far as it seemed likely to go; the combination of actuality and imaginative comment has the beauty of a polished ore in its matrix.

But naturally the subject which has roused London to the fiercest controversy is that of the Epstein figure, "Consummatum Est." Few will contest that, from the evidence of the brilliant series of portrait studies round the walls, Epstein again appears, in the matters of insight, transmitted vitality and sheer invention, as the foremost portrait sculptor alive today. But over the big two-and-a-half-ton alabaster recumbent figure the controversy is complicated by a threefold or even by a fourfold thread.

The first is whether anybody has the right to disturb the accepted conventional Western symbol of the figure of Jesus, built up by Leonardo and Rembrandt; the second is whether a Jew, with his exotic imagination, unconditioned from birth to the Christian outlook, has any cause to thrust his vision on a Christian public; the third is whether, in fact, Epstein is or is not actually as fine a stone carver as he is a clay modeller, and the fourth, whether such a moment, which has been imaginatively enshrined in two imperishable words, can, with profit, be translated either delicately or brutally into another medium?

The first two questions are not, of course, answerable except in terms of opinion. A clergyman has been found to defend the idea of readjustment. Epstein, answering from the Oriental point of view, suggests that all the religions and philosophies have come from the East anyway. As a three-dimensional artist Epstein depends more on emotional values than on sheerly formal ones, and emotional values are apt to be sometimes shy of the difficult craft of stone cutting. In my opinion they were considerably higher in the former figure, "Behold the Man," than in the present. In consequence I feel that emotionally the present figure fails to interpret, at least to me, the haunting poignance of the phrase "Consummatum Est," but if it lacked the stigmata I might accept it with delight as "The Passing of Abraham." But perhaps Abraham means more than that to Epstein.

'Madame Bovary' Dramatized

By Arthur Pollock

New York

The new plays of late have brought variety at least to the theater, for they include a dramatization of Flaubert's "Madame Bovary," a helter-skelter but minutely realistic drama of a lynching called "Too Many Heroes," a poetic play named "Robin Landing," and a semi-philosophical comedy about a miraculous occurrence, "Father Malachy's Miracle." No one of them adds to the art of the theater, but they have served to fill a week.

"Madame Bovary," the Theater Guild's third production of the season, is Gaston Baty's dramatization of the Flaubert novel adapted into English by Benn W. Levy and also directed by Mr. Levy. The qualities that made the novel important are largely lost in the dramatization. This is "Madame Bovary" with Flaubert left out, simply the story and the characters named as the novelist named them. Those things that make them what they are remain between covers.

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Constance Cummings, in the leading role, has prettiness, skill and a great eagerness. But she is one of those actresses who have more opportunities than they are yet equipped to accept successfully. She is trying to force herself to greatness without having first mastered her craft, to run before she has learned to walk gracefully. And so she does whatever she does a little too hard, lays on the charm and the emotion a little too thick.

"Too Many Heroes," the work of Dore Schary, a writer in Hollywood, is presented with great regard for realism, every detail being carefully considered, the actors well trained by Garson Kanin, the director, who learned his trade with George Abbott. This is a string of incidents beginning casually with the news that two murderers are about to be lynched, proceeding with the seizure of the prisoners by a mob attacking the jail, and going on from there with action illustrative of the effect of this violence on a meek man who took part in it. The author's intentions are good, but the effect is stringy and inconsequential.

Mr. Kanin's direction, aimed to give action the air of actuality, merely aids the author in diluting his effects. The characters, as written and as acted, are true only in the little things, in their idiosyncrasies. Mr. Kanin seems to know how to persuade an actor to be natural, meanwhile caring too little for the nature of the character. James Bell, Shirley Booth and Elspeth Eric play sincerely.

The characters in "Father Malachy's Miracle" are of the sort that have no life save in cartoons, those simple people who used to be popular in the theater years ago before the movies took away the stage's less thoughtful patrons. But the material Brian Doherty chose for the making of the play from Bruce Marshall's novel marks it as something more ambitious than the usual story peopled by amiable mechanical dolls. That material consists of the character of a priest who believes so whole-heartedly in miracles that he is able to perform one. And when the "miracle" happens in this civilization of today it is seen as so great an anachronism that it loses all its force and effect.

He moves a dance hall from its place opposite his church to a rocky island 20 miles away. Immediately his neighbors, instead of marvelling, are embarrassed. Such things are not done. The papers treat the happening merely as a sensational story. The dance hall's owner demands payment for his property and business. An American promoter rushes over to Scotland to make money out of the "miracle." Eventually the dance hall proprietor decides to make use of the publicity and reopen the hall in its new setting. Whereupon Father Malachy, dejected and disgusted, brings the thing back to its original site.

It is all quite inexpert, attempting a playfulness it can never quite achieve. But it is played with amiable reverence. Al Shean, of the old vaudeville team of Gallagher and Shean, is Father Malachy.

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Stanley Young is the poet-author of "Robin Landing," a story of old Kentucky when men lived by trapping animals and selling skins. To Kentucky from New England comes a villainous man and his beautiful wife to claim the property of a lost brother of the man. It happens that the brother is alive. The two men hate each other, for the evil one won from the other his wife. The two quarrel over the woman and over their different points of view—quarrel in poetical language. But after a while the evil one ruins his brother's eyesight with a knife and is himself killed, and the living brother and the woman he has always loved find themselves alone together.

In spite of its rimes this is tawdry stuff. Mr. Young strains to make his verses racy, as if he thought it a little effeminate to be a poet and felt the need of proving that dramas in verse can be very manly indeed. Occasionally a phrase rings out with true music and a little wisdom in it, but more often "Robin Landing" sounds like nonsense. Ian Keith, Nan Sunderland and Louis Calhern are the principal players.

"Madame Bovary" may be found at the Broadhurst Theater, "Too many Heroes," at the Hudson, "Father Malachy's Miracle" at the St. James and "Robin Landing" at the Forty-sixth Street.

The Boston Symphony

By L. A. Sloper

At the end of the first quarter of its fifty-seventh season, the Boston Orchestra has crossed a few more white lines in its march across the symphonic field. Its technical proficiency and its flexibility as an instrument are held to their unsurpassed standard; if indeed they have not been advanced to new marks. In addition, Dr. Koussevitzky's programs have a renewed vitality this season. For the last two years the conductor had been resting on his oars, so far as experimental ventures were concerned. This fall he has exhibited again the exploratory curiosity that formerly lent such an extraordinary interest to his concerts.

Thus far, it is true, the new works brought forward have included no major additions to the repertory, but that is no cause for complaint. Conductors cannot be blamed if composers do not turn out a new masterpiece every week. The point is that we have heard new music as well as classics and revivals, and have therefore found a renewed interest and stimulation in the symphony concerts.

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Of works new to America there have been so far three. Two of them were by Serge Prokofieff, who seems to thrive under all administrations in Russia; and the third by Zoltán Kodály, who was almost a stranger to Boston Symphony audiences, for only his "Háry János" Suite had been heard at these concerts, although his "Psalmus Hungaricus" had been performed by the Handel and Haydn Society, some of his chamber music by various ensembles in Boston and his "Te Deum" at the Worcester Festival in October.

This latest piece of Kodály's, composed in 1936 and called simply "Ballet Music," is a short-breathed affair which has time to recall all the twentieth-century clichés but which does not emerge as an individualized creation.

Part of the interest in Prokofieff's new offerings was caused by the realization that they were the first works from Soviet Russia to be conducted by Dr. Koussevitzky, who has shown no partiality to the Stalin régime. No doubt he is skeptical of Mr. Prokofieff's ideological conformity to that régime. Anyhow, the two items were performed without any untoward manifestation from the Symphony Hall audience.

One of them is an orchestral suite drawn from the music for the motion picture, "Kije," an amusing skit on bungling Tsarist bureaucracy. Economical in means, the score achieves a playful characterization with wit and fancy, utilizing fife and drum and trumpet and folk tunes and Little-Lead-Soldier rhythms. It is probably an enchanting accompaniment to the film. In the concert hall, it sometimes seems arid and sometimes a little dull.

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Prokofieff's other novelty, the "Russian Overture," also employs melodies in folk style, and relies further upon violent assaults of orchestral sonority and upon dazzling orchestral colors. But the timid need not be frightened at the noise, which does not compare with the horrendous sounds of the "Scythian Suite" or "Sept, Ils Sont Sept." Actually, the overture is in the "1812" tradition. Conceivably, the composer had his tongue in his cheek when he wrote it.

It was a happy thought to place on the same program Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony, which seems more charming at each rehearing.

Prokofieff, then, has had three performances. The only other composer to have had so many hearings is Richard Strauss, who has been selected for special attention this year. We have heard "Tod und Verklärung," "Heldenleben" and "Till," all in brilliant performance.

Sibelius and Ravel have been represented so far by two items each, the Second Symphony and "Tapiola," and the "Pavane pour une Infante Défunte" and the Concerto for the left hand. The concerto, which had been introduced to Boston three years ago by Paul Wittgenstein, the one-armed pianist, to whom it is dedicated, was played on this occasion by Jacques Février, newcomer to America, who displayed a fine virtuosity and musicianship in a work which is really much more than a stunt piece and which deserved this early rehearing.

Two other works which Dr. Koussevitzky had introduced to America have been recalled to memory: Martelli's clever but superficial "Assyrian Bas-Reliefs" and Roussel's Third Symphony, which seems to grow more impressive as we return to it. And the youthful Mozart Symphony in A major (K. 201), "discovered" for us by Dr. Koussevitzky last year, was listened to again with pleasure.

Brahms has not been heard from thus far, and Beethoven has been called on only for the "Eroica," which opened the season. The Fifth Symphony of Mahler was revived after a long period of silence.

A Philosophical Comedy

By Harold Hobson

London

"Yes and No," by Kenneth Horne, at the Ambassadors Theater, is the most amusing comedy I have seen in London for the last six years. It is neatly imagined, played with great skill and shatteringly, devastatingly funny.

The most important thing about it is, of course, its superb entertainment-value. But it has also other, and perhaps more esoteric, points of interest. It pushes, for example, the traditional claims of the author to be the source of all knowledge concerning his characters a stage further than is yet customary.

It is one of the conventions of play and novel writing that authors are supplied with an inexhaustible array of keyholes. They see and hear things about their characters which, strictly speaking, it would be impossible for any one person to know.

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Not long ago Mr. John Van Druten challenged this theory. He wrote a play, "Somebody Knows," which was produced in the ordinary course of theatrical activity, at a leading West End playhouse, in which he professed to have no more information about his characters than would be possessed by one of their intimate friends. The result was curiously interesting. The chief person in the play was accused of committing a murder one winter's night. Whether he did or did not commit this crime the audience was never told. Mr. Van Druten maintained that he simply did not know. The accused man absented himself from home during the critical period, and later returned in a very distressed condition. What he had been doing in the meantime Mr. Van Druten left to the conjecture of the audience. This put the principal actor, Mr. Frank Lawton, into a peculiar dilemma. He had no authoritative guide to tell him whether to play his part as an innocent or a guilty man. Some time later Mr. Van Druten privately told me that, on the whole, he supposed, but was not sure, that his hero was innocent.

Mr. Van Druten having surrendered a certain part of the author's claim to be the universal repository of knowledge, Mr. Horne has extended this claim still further. He insists that he knows, not only what actually happened to the people of his imagination, but what would have happened if, at a critical point in their careers, they had behaved differently from the way they actually did. He builds up his play upon this assumption, with the most fascinating and philosophically satisfying results.

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He introduces us to the inhabitants of the Rectory, Werton, Somerset. They are a family whose like one has seen many times in theater. Only this time they have a glory on them. The absent-minded rector, the Rev. Richard Jarrow (Mr. Felix Aylmer), and his vague but pleasant wife (Miss Mary Jerrold), their two daughters, Joan and Sally (Miss Diana Churchill and Miss Renée Ray), who are always fighting and making it up, the diffident curate, the Rev. John Bagshot (Mr. Robert Eddison), and the young man who causes all the trouble, Adrian Marsh (Mr. Denys Blakelock), who is, of course, going to Persia, have all been seen before in innumerable plays. Even the plot is reminiscent. Adrian Marsh looks in pretty much as casually as Mr. Pim once did, and passes by with just as much commotion and disturbance. And the young man who was expected to propose before leaving the country was met with at least as long ago as "Quality Street."

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But what does all this matter? People threw custard pies long before Mr. Chaplin started doing it, but never so amusingly. And Mr. Horne has made of his stock characters and situations an entertainment that is uniquely alive and funny. The first act, which shows what would have happened if Joan had refused Adrian, is magnificent; the second, which shows what would have happened if she had accepted him is—incredibly—better; and the epilogue, which shows what actually did happen, is a charming surprise. Anyway, Mr. Horne evidently believes character, being the foundation of life, it does not really matter what Joan does; it all comes to the same thing in the end.

At the Gate Theater, John Leslie Frith's translation of Jean-Jacques Bernard's "The Unquiet Spirit" is philosophic in a rather more than serious sense. Marceline goes through life sad, dispirited, restless, because she cannot find the only person who would bring her peace. This play is considered one of the masterpieces of the modern French theater, and those who have seen the author's "Martine" and his "The Years Between" know the extraordinary quality of his dramatic insight. But somehow in this production the play does not quite establish itself, and the final feeling is one of disappointment.

'A Lincoln Symphony'

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Now that heads of Lincoln are even being carved on hills, it is not surprising that he should be made the subject of a symphonic work. And if Hamlet, Manfred, Macbeth, Don Juan forsooth, why not Honest Abe? Daniel Gregory Mason has answered the question in the affirmative by writing "A Lincoln Symphony," which was made known to the world in Carnegie Hall at the Philharmonic-Symphony concerts of Nov. 17 and 19.

Different phases of Lincoln's personality and history are taken up in the four movements of the symphony, in each case the name being sufficiently indicative of the contents. The first is entitled "The Candidate from Springfield"; the second, "Massa Linkum"; the third, "Old Abe's Yarns"; the fourth, "1865."

Throughout the symphony Mr. Mason's devotion to a subject that long ago entered the realm of the melodies in folk style, and relies position are obvious to the most superficial listener, but it is in the final tragedy and lamentation that the tone poet arrives at his greatest height of inspiration and eloquence.

Besides paying this tribute to the American muse, John Barbirolli directed the orchestra in Beethoven's "Coriolanus" Overture and accompanied Artur Rubinstein in the B flat Piano Concerto of Brahms. Mr. Barbirolli always does a good accompaniment, and Mr. Rubinstein, who had been absent from our concert rooms for a number of years, provoked tremendous enthusiasm thanks to the extraordinary brilliance of his playing, even if the deeps of Brahms's poetry were for some ears not sounded.

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With due respect to the other orchestral events of the autumn, the crowning symphonic experience of the season so far was provided by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, appearing in Carnegie Hall for the first time since last spring on the evening of Nov. 18. Partly responsible was the program, partly the performance. Two symphonies made up Dr. Koussevitzky's choice, minus prologue, intermezzo or epilogue. They were Beethoven's "Eroica" and Sibelius's Second, which, without stretching too many points, might be termed the "Eroica" of the Finnish master.

In both works, related and yet contrasting, the extraordinary qualities of this orchestra, which certainly has no superior, were impressively manifest. You may marvel at the luster and lyricism of the strings, at the splendor of the unerring brasses, at the purity and euphony of the woodwind, and then you marvel more at the fusion, synthesis, balance with which they combine to produce one surpassing entity.

Throughout the symphony by Sibelius the orchestral tone was something to revel in, and Dr. Koussevitzky's reading of the score was volcanic in its intensity and power, yet attentive also to the finesses of detail, as in the delicate and polished treatment of the pastoral measures for woodwind. In Beethoven, how ever, there was now and again a tendency to demand more of instruments than the scoring permitted, even though the prevailing tone was fine. Nor could some marked peculiarities in Dr. Koussevitzky's reading pass unchallenged, especially as regards tempi and nuances in the Finale. The Scherzo, however, was a dazzling example of orchestral virtuosity. A capacity house received the Sibelius with cheers.

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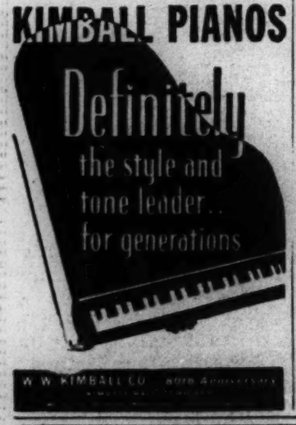
A new orchestra, the NBC organization that later on is to serve Arturo Toscanini, also made a bid for favor on the evening of Nov. 13. At its initial broadcast the conductor was Pierre Monteux, under whose able direction it began its career with Respighi's transcription of Bach's Organ Passacaglia. It was heard to better advantage, however, in Debussy's "Ibéria" and the "Till Eulenspiegel" of Richard Strauss. There are players of the first rank in this carefully picked ensemble, and after there has been further practice together we may look for still more excellent results.

Two Town Hall recitals were other outstanding occurrences of recent days—the third and last of Richard Tauber's recitals here for the present season and the second of Rosalyn Tureck's Bach programs. Mr. Tauber again gave a remarkable exhibition of technical resourcefulness and command of style, as well as of superb musicianship and an engaging personal manner.

Of course his modern Viennese pieces were altogether delightful, especially the Strauss-Korngold "Es rauscht und lauscht in dem Wienerwald," but no less admirable were his classical Lieder, for instance Schubert's "Die Post" and "Ungeduld." He also delivered, in Italian, Giordani's "Caro mio ben" with a perfection that tempts one to superlatives.

Miss Tureck's playing of Bach gave fresh proof of this young woman's accomplished technic and her ability to think, so to say, contrapuntally. And it did even more; it showed her searching comprehension of the musical possibilities of a Bach fugue, of her readiness to discover and publish the lyric gems that lie embedded in the tissue of Bach's polyphony. These recitals of hers are a revelation of an unusual and exceedingly treasurable talent.



Going South This Winter?

If you are planning a Southern vacation this year the Hotel, Resort and Travel advertisements in the Monitor will be helpful in selecting accommodations and transportation.

"Order, Please!"

FOR a longer time than either of us cared to admit, we had considered arranging our books in some systematic manner. "So that you could put your hand on whatever you wanted in the dark," was the goal that we contemplated. It was an ambitious program, for even with the best of light we sometimes had difficulty in locating a desired volume. That we inserted the darkness test indicated the measure of our confidence in what could be accomplished.

There was no reason, of course, why "Walden" should be standing next to "Lord Jim" except that both were of similar color and about the same in size. Nor could much justification be found for Boswell hobnobbing with Emerson. The result of such classification—if that haphazard method of shelving could be so described—was that either patience or a long memory, or a combination of both, was the only key to the puzzle. Sometimes neither seemed to serve the purpose.

Books, we had found, could be curiously elusive. Once they had plunged into the thicket of a bookcase, they seemed to take on a protective coloring. And, if some other hunter had managed to stir up the game, the difficulties of the chase were multiplied. Sometimes the quarry had leaped mysteriously from one bookcase to another. If visiting sportsmen of literary nature had been in the neighborhood, the shy creatures had been known to vanish completely, to return surprisingly after long absence somewhat the worse for wear.

* * *

THE QUESTION WAS—what system to adopt. Something simple and practical, we told ourselves cheerfully, but vaguely. A regular library catalogue hardly seemed suited to our needs. For one thing, neither of us knew much about cataloguing. For another, cards were always getting lost; and, even if they were not, they did not seem to help much.

Both of us had always been baffled by the public library catalogue in our suburban town. Like everyone else, we knew that the neat cabinets, crammed with cards alphabetically arranged, listed the books that the town had to offer. If we could find the title of a book that we wanted to borrow, we knew it was there—somewhere. But where? "B 13,456.T" was not much help to us. "B" seemed no easier to locate than Somerset Maugham or J. B. Priestley. And if we managed to track down a bevy of "B's," ours seemed another kind of "B." We even suspected that the librarians were as much at sea as ourselves. Whenever we asked for a book that we were unable to find, one of the assistants would disappear for a decent interval and return invariably to report that it must be out or at one of the branch libraries. They never seemed to be quite sure which.

The thing for us, we decided, was to "group" our books. First we would arrange them by subject and then by author. In that manner, all of the novelists would be together. The essayists could contemplate the world with seemly dignity from their own corner. And the classic poets would not be jostled by the latest upstart of a best-seller crowding in among them, merely because there might be an inch more of space there than on the shelf above or the one below.

* * *

BUT DIFFICULTIES CHEERFULLY began to confront us. Until we tried to rearrange our books we never had realized what curious combinations of sizes and colors literature could present. George Meredith, being a standard British author, had shriveled into a compact little pocket-size volume. But Herman Melville, arrived at the status of an art edition, had blossomed into a stout pretentious tome. Together they seemed curiously assorted companions.

Not only that, but individual authors bore strangely variegated appearances. Few of our books were in sets. We had preferred to buy them in single volumes. As a result, "Lord Jim" was bound in red, of a substance that was supposed to be leather, but "The Nigger of the Narcissus" was blue and unmistakably cloth. Dickens, when assembled under our new system, started with a sizable "Christmas Carol," ran down hill into a tiny "Cricket on the Hearth," became almost invisible in a microscopic "Chimes," ballooned suddenly into a fat "Old Curiosity Shop" and shrank again into an "Oliver Twist," reminiscent of much childhood reading and made the more dingy by a brilliant red copy of "Pickwick Papers" standing beside it.

Finally, we were reminded that not all of the shelves of our bookcases were of equal height. Being conventionally spaced, those at the top were intended to hold small books and those at the bottom to accommodate large ones. But our perverse authors insisted on just the opposite arrangement. Boswell in man-sized volumes just managed to squeeze into a top shelf. Samuel Pepys, who was nothing if not gregarious, rattled around lonesomely at the bottom of a bookcase in a space designed for books twice his size.

* * *

CLEARLY, IT WOULDN'T do. However it might be with others, our library was not one to be regimented. So back they went into something resembling their old carefree easy-going arrangement. A democracy of literature, we call it, now that we have learned our lesson, with each book finding the niche that seems to suit it best.

Perhaps on the surface, like democracy in government, it may not look so orderly as more rigid systems, but it has compensating advantages. For books, like people, if they are to be boon companions, benefit by a measure of informality. And if we cannot always put our hands in an instant upon an author that we want, the search is generally pleasant and sometimes leads to a renewal of acquaintance with other literary friends that we had temporarily forgotten.

EDWIN F. MELVIN

Autumn Richness

THE autumn is possessed of such a richness
As the country-born remember in their dreams.
In tower-set cities they remember beech leaves
In stormy gold clouds. At the time when streams
Are crystal choked with the fallen tawny color
Of bright leaves they recall the ruddy hue
Of jars of new grape jelly, and all good scents
Of country kitchens in the fall: of new
Sweet crunchy rolls and spice-filled pumpkin pies,
The smell of wood smoke and of home-cured bacon,
Plum conserve fragrance, the ambrosial scents
Of simmering peaches and of apples shaken
From gnarled trees for the sake of apple butter.
They think of barrels of amber cider rolled
Down cellar stairs for rich dark vinegar.
They see heaped yellow corn scooped out and sold
In golden wagon-loads. The country-born
Remember autumn's richness gathered in:
Russet potatoes, orange squash to the cellar,
Sheep to the fold, and apples to the bin.

LEONA AMES HILL

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Wild Cardinal

I HAVE just been out to look at my cardinal flower cluster by the garden pool. I thought I had bedded out the right color of zinnias to go with it, but of course I haven't. Red is the hardest color of all to handle in a garden, and the cardinal red is peculiarly dominant. Lavender goes with it best. The sight of it beside my quiet pool took me back in memory to that "Great Swamp" where we leaped from tussock to tussock, and to the dark, almost black stream which crawled through its depths between banks of black muck. In Spring that black mirror doubled the number of cowslips which grew golden on its edges, and in July it was reddened with the reflected cardinal flowers. . . . What has become of that swamp I do not know. It may still be there, and the cardinal flowers, too. But I know that elsewhere they are much rarer than they used to be, especially along the roadsides where they are an easy prey for the pickers. They are not, however, at all difficult to propagate if the seed is sown as soon as it is ripe, in rich earth which remains moist. They need only to be scattered and pressed down lightly with the foot. And after the first year they sow themselves, though not so prolifically as the blue lobelia *(L. syphilitica)*. Their natural habitat is by a stream side, or better by still water, in alluvial muck, backed by tall rushes, by swamp shrubbery, ferns, and by the shadows of the woods. To be at their best, perhaps, they should have the corner to themselves, for their brilliant color clashes with almost any other bloom; they do not tolerate rivalry.

After writing that, I suddenly remember what happened in my town many years ago. A mile long, narrow, artificial pond had been drained by the destruction of the dam, leaving a black, mucky bottom exposed, through which wound the stream in its ancient bed. All sorts of things began to come up in this rich bottom land, and just about as the native grasses were beginning to seed across it to make hay and pasture, it began to come alive with cardinal flowers and purple fringed orchis, till whole acres were brilliant with this delightful color combination. Both flowers, of course, are among our best wildings; and neither grows anywhere in such abundance that an acre of it is not a sight to marvel at. But soon the grass was well enough established to cut for hay, and presently this beautiful wild garden disappeared. Its extent and richness, however, suggested that it is not picking alone which has thinned the ranks of our wild flowers; it is also the elimination of suitable breeding sites where they can grow under conditions which they like, and be left there undisturbed. The first task of wild flower preservation on our own estates or in our gardens is to provide the proper natural setting to make the plant feel thoroughly at home. If we can do that for the cardinal flower, it is one species which will not vanish.—From "Wild Gardens of New England," by WALTER PRICHARD EATON. (Boston: Wilde.)

By Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARLEQUIN: *A Painting by Pablo Picasso*

PABLO PICASSO, Parisian, has proved, among contemporary artists, to be the most baffling, the most rousing, and the most prolific. He has many enthusiastic admirers, many caustic critics. He has many disciples. Schools of modern painting have emerged from his studio. He has lived to see his influence wax and wane, as well as to see a younger generation strengthened greatly by his ideas. Through his inventiveness, he has either been the cause or an outstanding contributor to such well-known and often misunderstood movements in painting as Cubism and Abstraction, Modern Classicism and Surrealism. What will come from his studio each season is generally a matter of conjecture, for his moods and tendencies shift, and then sometimes he reverts to earlier traits of style. He is not like most artists who shed early tendencies and look always in new directions.

In the current Carnegie International Exhibition, Pittsburgh, Picasso has again provided a note of surprise. His "Harlequin" seems "normal," recognisable, likable. It contrasts markedly with the prize-winning abstraction of still-life by a fellow Parisian, George Braque. Pittsburgh had seen comparable abstractions by Picasso in former years.

The harlequinade subject is one dear to Picasso. When he first came to Paris in the early years of this century, he depicted many groups of circus performers, dancers and actors, and at that time he was interested in the poetic and human qualities, in the dramatizing spirit of Toulouse-Lautrec and Daumier. But, a few years later, he relinquished the emotional and sentimental phases and showed emphatic interest in form and design factors. Gradually the figures either grew ampler and more sculptural, or they collapsed to two dimensions, or they were cleft or faceted or fractured so that soon they lost all resemblance to living or known objects. That trend in Picasso has been the subject of violent criticism, and he has been accused of becoming utterly calculating and intellectual in his pursuit of logic and purity of design at the loss, of course, of human values.

This "Harlequin" in the International Exhibition in Pittsburgh reveals Picasso not necessarily in a more conservative and more conciliatory mood, but rather in a restrained and classical attitude. It is not a realistic portrait. It is abstracted considerably, and if one follows the outlines of the facial features, the hands, the hat, one will observe that Picasso is not guided by photographic reality. It is design that counts, design is foremost. When one probes the features of "Harlequin," he is seen to be quite lacking in the facial expression which would make him approachable and realistic. One may easily trace in the lineaments something analogous to a Picasso still-life or abstraction. The treatment is comparable with that of Greek vases which were drawn or painted in the same spirit of detachment.

DOROTHY ADLOW

A Few Simple Things

THE air had hardened again, and the landscape, which Robinson had expected to find drenched, was firm and dry under a powdery film of hoar-frost. It shone again in the brilliance of an unclouded sky.

By nine o'clock they were on the road, going west towards Lechdale, by meadows through which the Thames, no more than a small brook, flowed from its source. They went a little out of their way to go by Kelmscott House, the lovely Cotswold manor that had belonged to William Morris. It was smaller than Dunwold, with a greyer look, but it had the same graceful power.

"Have you read *News from Nowhere?*" Robinson asked Jane. She replied that she had not. "We must see to that," he went on. "I remember your mother writing to me about it when she had just read it at school. That must be five-and-twenty years ago. Morris had a keener sense of the life in all this than any one I know. You'll find it in *News from Nowhere*. He can give you the sunlight on one of these stone walls, or the bleakness of winter willows in the floods, or the scent of a hayfield, as though they were part of the spirit of man. For him they were that. There's something else about Morris. Sixty years ago he said a few simple things that hardly anyone remembers to-day, but they are still none the less important for that. The world with its machinery has gone another way, but it will have to get back to Morris's way sooner or later. All he asked was that people should have less work and greater pleasure in it, and more spare time with better means of spending it. It's just as simple as that, and yet it seems too difficult for civilization to understand. But until it does understand it there will be no peace, no real coming of what Wordsworth called 'joy in widest commonalty spread.'"—From "Robinson of England," by JOHN DRINKWATER. (New York: Macmillan.)

The Dogs of Fu

You brought me silks and golden fur
And the carved fan of a dowager,
But what I loved especially were
Two small green Dogs of Fū.

Not the scarlet cockatoo
Nor the jade from Xanadū,
But the laughing Dogs of Fū.

Twin throats would wake the rolling wonder
Of all the drums of cosmic thunder
If "Aum" from "Um" were torn asunder—
Those sacred Dogs of Fū.

"All the world goes two and two.
Stupid, all this 'much ado'"—
Separating me from you—
Say the round-eyed Dogs of Fū.

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT

The Holiday Spirit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THE season of the year called the "holiday season," one frequently hears people talk of the "holiday spirit." Various material conditions and agencies, such as weather, brilliant lights, display of seasonable merchandise, music, and decorations, are credited with power to enhance the spirit of the holidays. They are generally considered effective in stimulating the holiday spirit.

Those who really desire the holiday spirit, however, may attain it with certainty and satisfaction by turning from a material view of existence, and recognizing that the holiday spirit is in reality the spirit of holiness, the exercise of infinite Love. Our search for the spiritual significance of each recurring holiday is aided by learning the spiritual nature of "day" and "year" as taught in Christian Science.

The true holiday spirit gained through spiritual research does not need the artificial stimulation of favorable weather or display. Rather does this spirit, sought and utilized, inspire one to carry out at all times and seasons the behests of infinite Love—those thoughts and deeds that make holiday seasons rich in opportunity for beneficent action. A holiday is a holy day, and every day is, in its spiritual significance, holy, whole, complete, fruitful. Spiritually understood, a day is not a measure of time; it marks the unfoldment of spiritual good in human consciousness.

Mary Baker Eddy gives an enlightening definition of "day" in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 584), which reads: "The irradiance of Life; light, the spiritual idea of Truth and Love. 'And the evening and the morning were the first day' (Genesis 1:5). The objects of time and sense disappear in the illumination of spiritual understanding, and Mind measures time according to the good that is unfolded. This unfolding is God's day, and 'there shall be no night there.'"

To have the holiday spirit is to be in the state of thought that is whole, holy. Wholeness is characteristic of the real man made in God's image. God is One. He is complete, whole, omnipotent, omnipresent. Therefore man, coexistent with God, reflects His oneness, wholeness, and completeness. To be holy includes accepting and using in experience the Godlike qualities that constitute completeness in the real man. Love, joy, energy, spiritual discernment, faith, kindness, gentleness, intelligence in an individual testify to the fact that spiritual understanding has been made practical in his human experience. The use of Godlike qualities is not limited to any particular day or season.

Christian Science teaches its adherents to strive consistently to make every day a holy day, by expressing purity and harmony in thought, word, and deed. In each recurring holiday the Christian Scientist endeavors to gain a more spiritual concept of that particular holiday by studying passages in the Scriptures and in Mrs. Eddy's writings bearing on the true significance of that holiday. Thus each holiday can become a time of added spiritual growth and increased understanding.

On Thanksgiving Day in the United States of America one naturally thinks with gratitude of those who, centuries ago, blazed the trail of religious freedom. It was the sublime faith of those workers, their trust in God's goodness and mercy, that gave them courage to endure the hardships incident to building and maintaining homes and institutions in the wilderness. The same unswerving faith is needed today by those who, in the wilderness of human experience are building upon the rock of Truth.

Christmas Day brings to more general remembrance the life and work of that great Teacher who had so much understanding of God that he earned the title Christ Jesus. The Master gave to mankind the gift of Christianity, which, when rightly understood, is found to heal sickness, sin, and inharmony of every kind.

Overemphasis on gift-giving, commercialism, and sense gratification attempts to rob Christmas Day of its primal significance and its purifying effect on the hearts of mankind. Mrs. Eddy turned the thought of her students away from mere gift-giving as a means of celebrating Christmas. A letter she wrote, for the purpose of requesting her students to refrain from sending gifts to her, ends with the following sentence (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 20): "Send no gifts to her [Mrs. Eddy] the ensuing season, but the evidences of glorious growth in Christian Science."

With the coming of the new year earnest students strive with renewed consecration for a better understanding of eternity. "One day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day." Through clearer understanding of the coexistence of God and man, the new birth is furthered, and one becomes progressively aware of man's completeness and holiness.

Viewed through the lens of spiritual understanding, the holiday season becomes full of opportunity for progress. It remains a season of true joy—joy that is unaffected by changes of geographical location or family ties.

The real holiday spirit is within reach of all mankind. The blessings of health, happiness, peace, prosperity, abundance, and the joy of satisfying companionship, these are the added things that may be confidently expected to appear in the experience of those who seek to express the true holiday spirit, who recognize "day" as "the irradiance of Life; light, the spiritual idea of Truth and Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

L'Esprit des Fêtes

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CHAQUE année, lorsque approche l'époque des fêtes, on entend parler de "l'esprit des fêtes," expression qui désigne la bienveillance et la gaieté. A certaines conditions ou mesures matérielles—le temps, les illuminations, les étalages préparés pour la circonstance, la musique, les décorations—les humains attribuent le pouvoir d'accentuer l'esprit des fêtes. Ils croient en général que ces choses stimulent l'esprit qui s'accorde avec les réjouissances.

Toutefois, ceux qui désirent réellement l'esprit des fêtes peuvent y atteindre d'une manière certaine, satisfaisante, s'ils se détournent des vues matérielles concernant l'existence et s'ils reconnaissent que l'esprit des fêtes est réellement l'esprit de sainteté, l'exercice de l'Amour infini. Ceux d'entre nous qui recherchent la signification spirituelle des fêtes successives arriveront plus facilement au but lorsqu'ils apprendront, conformément à la Science Chrétienne, la nature spirituelle du "jour" et de "l'année."

Le véritable esprit des fêtes, obtenu par l'investigation spirituelle, n'a pas besoin d'être artificiellement stimulé par un temps spécial ou par un déploiement fastueux. Au contraire, cet esprit, pour quiconque le cherche et l'utilise, incite à faire en tout temps ce que demande l'Amour infini—à cultiver les pensées et les actes qui font de l'époque des fêtes une période riche en bienfaits. Une fête doit être un saint jour; et dans sa signification spirituelle, chaque jour est sanctifié, intact, complet, fécond. Spirituellement compris, le jour n'est pas une mesure de temps; il marque le développement du bien spirituel dans la conscience humaine.

A la page 584 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy donne pour le mot "jour" une définition qui nous éclaire; voici ce passage: "L'irradiation de la Vie; la lumière, l'idée spirituelle de la Vérité et de l'Amour. 'Et il y eut un soir, et il y eut un matin; ce fut le premier jour' (Genèse 1:5). Les objets du temps et des sens disparaissent dans l'illumination de la compréhension spirituelle, et l'Entendement mesure le temps d'après le bien qui se déroule. Ce déroulement est le jour de Dieu, 'et il n'y aura plus là de nuit.'"

Avoir l'esprit des fêtes, c'est se trouver dans un état de pensée qui soit intégral et saint. L'intégralité caractérise l'homme réel créé à l'image de Dieu. Dieu est Un. Il est total, intégral, omnipotent, omniprésent. Aussi l'homme qui coexiste avec Dieu reflète-t-il Son unicité, Son intégralité, Sa totalité. Être saint comporte l'acceptation et l'utilisation pratique des qualités divines constituant chez l'homme réel la totalité. Si l'amour, la joie, l'énergie, le discernement spirituel, la foi, la bonté, la douceur, l'intelligence se remarquent chez le disciple, c'est un témoignage du fait qu'il a rendu pratique sur le plan humain la compréhension spirituelle. L'emploi des qualités dont la source est en Dieu ne se circonscrit pas autour d'une seule journée ou d'une époque spéciale.

A ses adhérents, la Science Chrétienne enseigne qu'ils doivent consciencieusement s'efforcer de rendre sainte chaque journée, en exprimant la pureté et l'harmonie dans le triple domaine des pensées, des paroles et des actes. Toutes les fois que revient un jour de fête, le Scientiste Chrétien s'efforce d'en obtenir un concept plus spirituel par l'étude des passages qui, soit dans la Bible soit dans les œuvres de Mrs. Eddy, se rapportent à la vraie signification de cette fête. Ainsi chaque fête peut devenir une époque de croissance spirituelle et de compréhension progressive.

Aux Etats-Unis, lorsqu'on célèbre le jour des Actions de grâces, on songe naturellement avec reconnaissance aux pionniers qui jadis marquèrent la piste de la liberté religieuse. Ces colons avaient une foi sublime, une entière confiance dans la bonté de Dieu et Sa miséricorde; aussi purent-ils supporter courageusement les privations auxquelles s'exposent ceux qui dans un pays sauvage, établissent de nouveaux foyers et des institutions durables. Ils ont également besoin de cette ferme foi les disciples qui, dans le désert des circonstances humaines, bâtissent aujourd'hui sur le roc de la Vérité.

Le jour de Noël rappelle à la généralité des hommes la vie et l'œuvre du grand Maître qui, par sa remarquable compréhension de Dieu, mérita qu'on l'appelle Jésus le Christ. Au genre humain, le Maître donna le christianisme, permettant à ceux qui en obtiennent la vraie compréhension de guérir la maladie, le péché, les inharmonies de tous genres.

Attacher trop d'importance aux cadeaux, céder au mercantilisme, vouloir surtout plaire aux sens matériels, voilà des tendances qui enlèveraient au jour de Noël sa signification primordiale et la purification qu'il peut apporter au cœur des humains. Mrs. Eddy ne désirait pas que l'échange des cadeaux absorbe la pensée de ses élèves; elle leur indiquait une meilleure manière de célébrer Noël. Voici comment elle terminait une lettre où elle priait ses élèves de ne pas lui faire de cadeaux (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 20): "Pendant les fêtes prochaines, ne lui envoyez [à Mrs. Eddy] aucun cadeau sinon les indices de magnifiques progrès en Science Chrétienne."

A l'époque du nouvel an, les disciples sincères désirent mieux comprendre le sens de l'éternité: c'est à quoi ils s'efforcent avec une consécration renouvelée. "Devant le Seigneur un jour est comme mille ans et mille ans sont comme un jour." Comprendre plus clairement la coexistence de l'homme avec Dieu favorise la nouvelle naissance et nous fait progressivement connaître la totalité et la sainteté de l'homme.

Vue à travers la lentille de la compréhension spirituelle, l'époque des fêtes abonde en occasions de progrès. Elle reste une période de joie véritable—joie que n'affectent point les changements de lieu ou l'absence d'une famille aimée.

Le vrai esprit des fêtes est accessible à tous. La santé, le bonheur, la paix, la prospérité, l'abondance, la joie qu'apporte une heureuse intimité, ces bénédictions représentent des choses données par surcroît; on peut assurément s'attendre à les recevoir si l'on désire exprimer le vrai esprit des fêtes—si l'on reconnaît que le "jour" est "l'irradiation de la Vie; la lumière, l'idée spirituelle de la Vérité et de l'Amour."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Air Liners Crossing Oceans Favored by Maritime Board

News in Aviation

The future of America's ocean-borne trade lies over it, not on it.

Thus in a far-seeing report issued recently has the Maritime Commission forecast a leading place for air-borne craft in transoceanic trade.

The commission's report apparently dooms the super-liner. It visualizes large flying boats of over 50 tons capacity capable of carrying 40 to 150 passengers on a 20-hour schedule from the United States to Europe.

At the same time, the report reaffirms the future of the zeppelin and recommends its use in journeys of over 5000 miles, while long-distance planes are more useful in journeys of distances under that.

Financial Aid Asked

The commission recommended that Congress give financial aid for development and operation of international air services. It also has asked for authority to develop foreign air commerce giving aviation the credit for the conquest of great distances.

Already designed for non-stop trans-oceanic travel are four-motored flying boats weighing more than 50 tons each, capable of carrying 40 passengers on a 20-hour overnight trip from New York to London. The Commission considered them "the directly indicated next step from the 41-ton flying boats now being built."

While the Commission predicted only that commercial flights over the North Atlantic would be started in the near future, it was learned in other well-informed quarters that regular service may be started next spring or summer. Two round trips each a week by Pan American Airways and Great Britain's Imperial Airways, operating on a reciprocal basis, are understood to be contemplated.

Land plane progress, controlled by airport limitations on takeoffs and landings, is not far behind that of the flying boats in matters of size and speed. A new air liner scheduled to be finished in the next 18 months will carry 40 passengers by day and 28 by night, with full sleeping accomodations. The builders say it will cruise 190 miles an hour at 10,000 feet.

Praise for Dirigibles

Dirigibles, which lost public favor greatly following the Hindenberg disaster at Lakehurst, N. J., last May, drew praise from the Maritime Commission for their capacity for covering such non-stop routes as that between New York and Buenos Aires.

Here's the verdict on dirigible riding: Their interiors are sound-proofed. The engines are hundreds of feet away from the passengers. These features combined with the large bulk and floating characteristics of the airship give it a smoothness of riding in the air that is not yet approached by the airplane."

Smoothness of Flight

On airplanes, the commission listed among their advantages: "The larger over-water airplanes make for more comfort than travel on overland airplanes. . . . The easiest of all transports to air-condition is the airplane. . . . Accommodations equal to a pullman train with lounge and comfortable berths are ample on a 24-hour airplane trip. . . . The berths in the flying boat designs are much wider and more comfortable than those in a pullman, and the new designs also include public rooms as well as a few private cabins with toilets and dining saloon."

Pan American Airways thus far has developed American air routes to other countries almost single-handedly. Its ships for many months have flown Pacific and South American lines. The commission said new companies probably would enter the field, however. The United States Lines and American Export Lines, with steamship lanes across the North Atlantic, are studying plans to add air service to their operations, it said.

Comforts Forecast on Air Liners

Dining Aloft

Dining Compartment and Lounge on One of the Proposed Super Planes for Trans-Ocean Travel

Promenade Deck in the Skies

Drawing Above Pictures Artist's Conception of a Scene Aboard One of the Proposed American-Zeppelin Dirigibles. This Type of Aircraft Has Been Recommended by the Maritime Commission as Superior to Airplanes for Journeys Exceeding 5000 Miles

Plane Maps Empire

Large sections of the Netherlands Indian empire, of which up till now little was known because of the inaccessibility of the dense jungle, are being mapped by airplane.

This aerial exploration has become an important sideline of the K. N. I. L. M. (Netherlands Indian Airways). The largest single order up till now has been the mapping of an area of 25,000,000 acres in New Guinea. This order, which was completed recently, took about three years to carry out with the assistance of a special expedition and three-engined airplanes.

The mapping of an area of 2,500,000 acres in the center of Sumatra is in process, while in the south of Sumatra, in Java and in Borneo, another 2,500,000 acres are to be mapped. A similar order has been received from authorities of British North Borneo, while at Atjeh (the extreme north of Sumatra) and in East Java enormous areas are waiting to have their "picture taken" by the air photographer.

Flying Brevities

The British Air Ministry has issued a notice that in future all airplanes submitted for an acrobatic certificate must be fitted with a parachute. This is to be attached to the tail of the machine so it may be brought into operation if the plane gets into a spin from which the pilot is unable to free it.

Captain May, wartime flier who has played a major part in the development of aviation in Alberta and the Northwest Territories, recently left Montreal in a new airplane constructed to meet winter conditions. It was flown to Edmonton, Alta., to transport supplies to the base of the expedition formed by Sir Hubert Wilkins to search for six Russian airmen lost in August on a transpolar flight.

Court Holds 'Bund' Bar to Citizenship

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 23 (AP)—Common Pleas Judge J. Wallace Leyden told a class of 124 new citizens in Bergen County naturalization court Nov. 19 he considered membership in the German-American Bund sufficient grounds for denying citizenship.

Fifteen German applicants disavowed any National Socialist sympathies and denied being members of the bund.

"You can't be both an American and a German," Judge Leyden said. "You must be either one or the other. I consider membership in the German-American Bund sufficient grounds for denying citizenship."

Judge Leyden said it seemed "obvious that a person believing in dictatorships cannot also believe in the American form of government."

W. L. Nevin Retires From Wanamakers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—William L. Nevin, today retired as president of the John Wanamaker Stores in New York and Philadelphia, as head of the A. T. Stewart Realty Company, and as managing trustee under the will of Rodman Wanamaker, son of John Wanamaker, founder of the business, it was announced today. He will be succeeded by Charles R. Shipley, first vice-president. Mr. Shipley joined the Wanamaker organization in 1931, since which time he has been actively associated with Mr. Nevin.

Rodman Barker, formerly treasurer, was elected first vice-president, succeeding Mr. Shipley, and Thomas L. Prendergast assistant treasurer and controller, becomes treasurer and controller.

John E. Raasch was promoted to executive vice-president of John Wanamaker, New York, and James T. Dooley as assistant tresaurer and controller. H. H. Funk is secretary of John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, John Wanamaker, New York and the H. E. Stewart Realty Company.

Two Rewarded for Tip-Off Of 3 Kidnapers to Police

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Alertness of two Syracuse, N. Y., residents in furnishing information to local police leading to the recapture there last week of three convicted kidnapers netted them $6000 in federal rewards yesterday.

Attorney General Cummings, who offered $2000 reward each for information leading to their arrest, said that $4000 would be paid to Ivan Whitford, janitor, who gave information resulting in the capture of two of the men. The other $2000 reward will be paid to Casper Mirra, parking lot attendant, whose tip enabled a policeman to capture the third. The fugutives, members of the O'Connell kidnap gang, escaped last Tuesday.

Ten Per Cent Share of Cities Snag in Housing Program Path

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—The 10 per cent share required of cities under the new Federal Housing Law promises to be the largest obstacle in the way of quick initiation of the program for which Congress allotted $150,000,000 during the present fiscal year.

Representatives of local housing authorities, gathered here for a conference with Nathan Straus, administrator of the U. S. Housing Authority, reported that they did not see whether the 10 per cent was coming from, in view of the lean conditions of most city treasuries.

A committee, headed by Coleman Woodbury, director of the National Association of Housing Officials, was appointed by Mr. Straus to suggest ways in which local contributions can be obtained and what types of capital may be substituted for actual cash.

"It's a difficult problem and I don't want to minimize it," Mr. Straus declared. He pointed out that many cities have reached their tax limit already and some are forbidden to borrow money for housing purposes by their state constitutions.

Thus far, not one city has indicated that it has a project ready for approval with 10 per cent of the cost in cash ready to accompany it, Mr. Straus said. He especially singled out New York City, since its Mayor, Fiorello LaGuardia, refused to send a representative to this week's meeting because no specific applications were to be considered. "'I don't believe New York has one project ready to shoot," Mr. Straus declared.

The administrator said that such progress had been made in clearing up questions about the act that he believes now there is a possibility that the first loans may be made before Jan. 1. "But I don't expect to be swamped with applications," he added.

In addition to Mr. Woodbury's committee, others were appointed as follows: Disposition of existing federal projects, Miles Priable, executive secretary, American Federation of Housing Authorities, chairman; early steps in development of project and community plans, Ernest Bohn, director, Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority, chairman; present slums, the family in them, suitable rents and elimination of substandard dwellings, George Evans, Pennsylvania State Housing Board, chairman; limitation of construction costs, Bleecker Marquette, secretary, Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority, chairman; and types of housing to be approved, necessary and unnecessary luxuries, John Carroll, Massachusetts State Housing Board, chairman.

Planes for Game Wardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Squads of game wardens seeking to prevent poaching rather than to arrest poachers are in action in different parts of the Province of Quebec. Each squad is supplied with an airplane by the Fish and Game Department.

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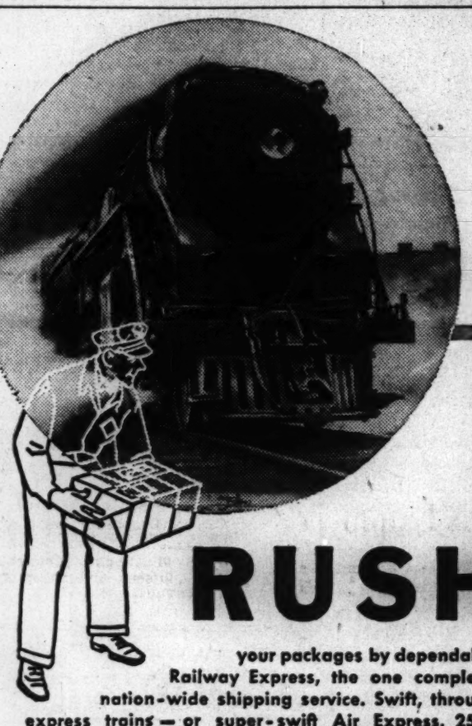

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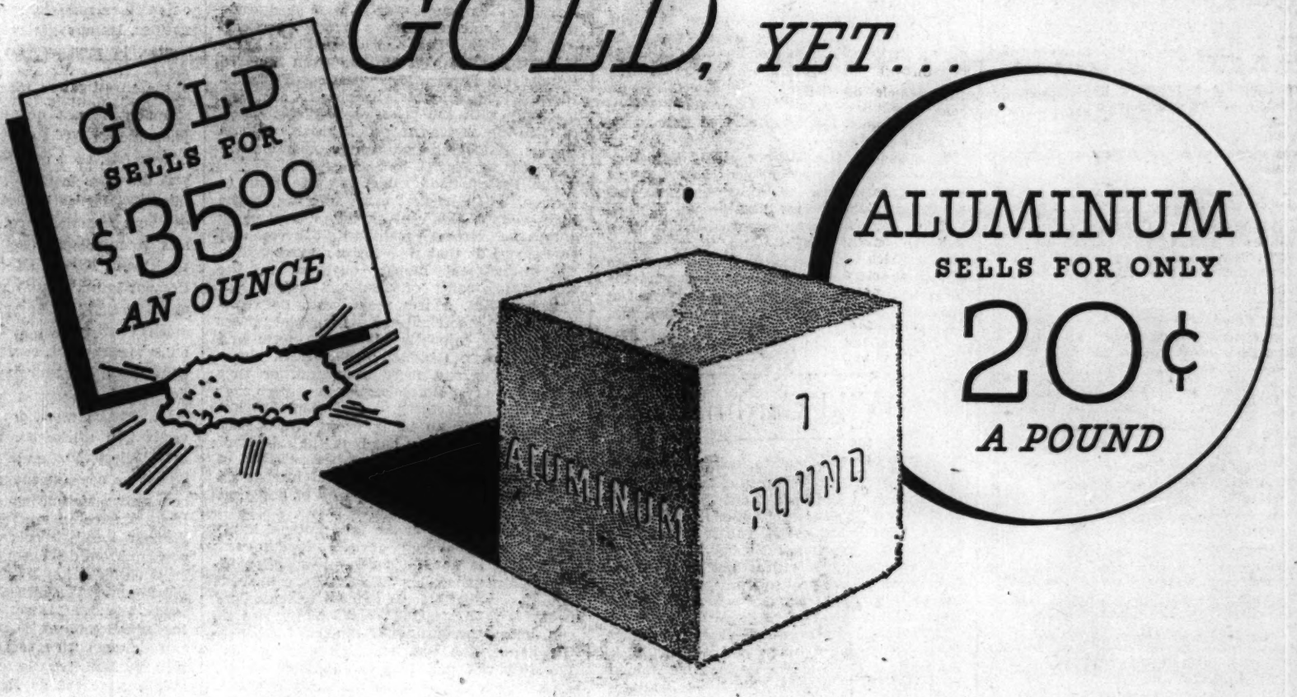

DOES YOUR NEIGHBOR KNOW THIS FACT?

Gold is gold when you find it, but there isn't much to find. That's why it's costly. A pan and some water in the hands of a solitary prospector is a complete gold factory.

Aluminum is just the opposite. There's a little in every clay bank. Even in richer ores it's so cleverly concealed in chemical form that it was only fifty years ago that Charles Hall discovered how to produce it cheaply.

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It has been done by teaming up science and money.

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BUT *man* HAS MADE IT *CHEAP*
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ALCOA

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1937

C.I.O. to Open State Forums For Workers

Local Unions Are to Set Up Machinery for Free Discussion

Wide Scope Sought

Will Have Leaders Versed in Grappling With National and Local Problems

A plan for the establishment of workers' forums in each city of Massachusetts for the discussion of state and national legislation will be carried out "very shortly," Michael F. Widman Jr., president of the Massachusetts Industrial Union Council, declared today.

The plan was approved by 500 delegates to the council's convention in Boston over the last week end. It calls for appointment of a committee of five to co-ordinate the activities of all Committee for Industrial Organization unions in each city in setting up forums and obtaining informed teachers and speakers.

"While the committee of five cannot be appointed until the first meeting of our State executive board either in December or January, I expect the forums will get under way very shortly by the voluntary action of unions in many cities," said Mr. Widman.

May Become Public

The detailed proposal for the workers' meetings was submitted to the convention by its educational committee, headed by Frank Manuel, of Boston, educational director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

"These forums may become living newspapers," said the committee in its report. "We may even go so far on occasion, as to open them up to the general public and keep it informed about our intentions and good will, thus defeating, even if only in part, hostile propaganda."

The forums should deal primarily "with subjects of immediate interest, for example, contemporary labor legislation," said the report. "What do our members know about the provisions of the Social Security Act and the State Unemployment Insurance Act, about the Minimum Wage law, about the Baby Wagner Act in this state, about numerous other pieces of legislation which are on the books and which often remain dead letters? Knowledge about these acts is not being imparted by the Government. Knowledge about these laws cannot be presented at meetings where there is a pressure of local union business. We must have a special forum for the discussion of these problems.

"Day to day labor problems which are being discussed in Congress need to be clarified."

Scope of the Program

"Central problems of industrial unionism will have an open tribune, instead of the confusion about policy and attitude which now sometimes prevails. The labor-spy-racket, the company-union technique, the causes for the depression, the principle of industrial unionism, the methods of anti-labor propaganda, —which trade-union center would not profit by discussions of such subjects at public forums?

"For a long time, labor organizations meeting in convention have given lip-service to the crying need for workers' education. The more eloquent the pronouncements at the annual gathering, the less significant have been the activities on the morrow of the meeting.

"We are resolved that the new ideals represented by the industrial unionism of the C. I. O. shall bring along with them a new deal for workers' education.

"The committee will review for the benefit of all locals the literature which is now being printed on labor subjects, will separate the grain from the chaff, will send suggested lists to industrial centers in order to help build up workers' libraries.

"You may think this program ambitious. We think that its fulfillment is quite feasible if we have the cooperation of union leaders beyond the confines of this auditorium. In this way we will build for ourselves a mass movement of trade-unionists who will not waver with every turn of the ecopomic curve."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly warmer tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 20's; Thursday cloudy, probably with rain or snow in afternoon or night; moderate northwest or westerly winds.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Wednesday. Slightly warmer Wednesday and in northeast portions tonight. Thursday cloudy, followed by rain or snow Thursday afternoon or night.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Wednesday, slightly warmer Wednesday. Thursday cloudy, probably followed by rain.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday. Not much change in temperature.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Generally fair and slightly warmer tonight and Wednesday. Thursday cloudy with snow Thursday afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west or northwest winds and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	27	23	Minneapolis	28	24
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	42	42
Chicago	18	18	New York	28	26
Denver	32	32	Norfolk	32	30
Helena	48	34	Philadelphia	32	28
Kansas City	22	16	St. Louis	22	22
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	54	54
Miami	66	66	Washington	26	26

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 23.
B—Minimum, Nov. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:03 p. m; height, 10.5 feet.
Wednesday, 3:45 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:47 p. m.

Long Launches Inquiry Into Excise Tax 'Racket'

In Boston Today

An investigation was begun today by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, into charges that deputy tax collectors are making a "racket" out of collecting delinquent automobile excise taxes.

The charges were made by Maurice M. Goldman, assistant attorney general, in a letter dispatched to Mr. Long yesterday.

"As soon as I receive the letter," said Mr. Long, "I will summon before me the three deputy collectors named therein, together with their superiors, the municipal collectors, who appoint the deputies subject to my approval.

"In case the papers submitted by the deputies do not give full information about the cases, I will conduct a personal investigation of the entire subject. Not only are the deputies liable for excessive fees, but their superiors, the local officials, also are liable."

A grand jury investigation of the subject was threatened by Mr. Goldman today, if he finds the practice of false arrests to be widespread. He has declared the racket consists of arresting taxpayers without serving them an advance warning, as required by law. The arrests not only inconvenience the taxpayers, but enable the collector to charge fees of from $4 to $20, which he keeps.

Mr. Goldman also said that under the law, the collector must levy on any property of the delinquent taxpayer before making an arrest, and also must give the taxpayer an opportunity to raise a bond. Instead, he charged, some of the collectors have been making the arrests first.

"I have received more than 200 complaints at my office from all parts of the State," said Mr. Goldman. "If I find these complaints are justified, I will take the matter before the grand jury."

John F. Doherty, city collector of Boston, declared today that none of the alleged racketeering cases have taken place in Boston. "In the past 18 months, the city has collected $400,000 of excise taxes without a single complaint," he said.

"In Boston, the taxes are collected by constables, not deputy collectors, and the constables make it a practice not to arrest any one in these cases."

Ely Defends Truck Licenses

Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely appeared today at a hearing before Frank E. Riley, director of the commercial motor vehicle division of the Department of Public Utilities, to protest the commission's power to "destroy" a truckman's business through suspension or revocation of his license.

Mr. Ely spoke as counsel for the Becker Transportation Company, against which the department had complained that it circumvented a two weeks suspension of its authority to operate as a contract carrier, imposed by the department last year.

The former Governor said the Commission should have the authority to impose fines for violation of the motor vehicle law instead of the power to revoke or suspend the certificate of truckmen.

"I don't think the commission should be able to destroy the business of a truckman through a suspension or revocation," said Mr. Ely. "The power to suspend or revoke a license is a very dangerous authority that has to be controlled within certain limits.

Goldman Names Three Collectors

Turkey Trot Gets Under Way

There is a constant procession of turkeys today from markets and stores to family refrigerators—but the supply is plentiful, the market men say reassuringly.

With the price running from 35 cents a pound upward this morning, buyers were being advised that for real economy it is worth while to choose birds ranging from 16 to 18 pounds, as on them there is nearly twice as much meat as on the more popular 12- to 15-pound size.

Epicures declare there is little difference today between western and native birds, but a preference for those bred in New England is evident. The price is slightly higher, however, due largely, it is said, to rather higher cost of feeding turkeys here. About 25 per cent of the supply on hand this morning came from Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, with most of the rest from the Middle West and a few from Oregon and California.

Last year's unusually low prices for turkeys were due, according to commission dealers, to the fact that the crop was the largest on record.

Another essential for the Thanksgiving dinner — cranberries — are cheaper this year, however, because of a heavy crop in New Jersey, Massachusetts and elsewhere.

Callahan Defends Road Materials

Defending the road surface specifications issued by the State Department of Public Works, Commissioner William F. Callahan, head of that department, pointed today at the Worcester Turnpike as a $9,000,000 seven-year-old concrete highway which must soon be resurfaced in parts with the bituminous material now specified by the department.

Norman MacDonald, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers, had charged before a special commission studying rule-making powers of State departments, that the Public Works Department specifications for competitive bidding on roads paid for jointly by towns and the State, barred certain equally good types so that a monopoly was being built up in road surfacing materials.

Axel Zetterman of Ashland, representing the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, also read a protest from the Barnstable County Selectmen's Association against the expensive type of road surface specified by the Public Works Department in road construction in that county.

What rule, he asked, permitted the Public Works Commissioner to order these special types of surface exclusively?

The Commissioner replied that there was "absolutely no monopoly" and he "defied anyone to prove one." The type of surface specified, he declared, had proved to be the best from a maintenance standpoint, and it could be provided by a number of different contractors.

Connecticut Lowers Night Road Speed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 23

The night speed limit in Connecticut, on all trunk line and state aid highways, has been reduced from 50 to 40 miles an hour by the State Traffic Commission. The higher speed limit is retained for daylight hours.

City Council Approves Act On Hyde Park's Gas Supply

In City Council

Political activity at a low ebb, the municipal campaign having come and gone, the City Council at its regular Monday meeting yesterday debated and passed the first controversial measure to come before that body in months.

It approved an act of the State Legislature permitting the city first to purchase the Hyde Park gas lines of the Dedham and Hyde Park Gas Company and secondly to rent these lines to the Boston Consolidated Gas Company. At the present time residents of Hyde Park are said to pay about 50 cents per month more for gas than residents in other Boston districts. If the Boston Consolidated Gas Company takes over distribution, Hyde Park will then enjoy the same rates that prevail elsewhere in the city, according to the plan.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley signed the necessary enabling state legislation on May 12. But the City Council, next public group to approve the plan, did not first consider it until Nov. 8, when it was called before that body by Councilor Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park.

Given Two Weeks

On that day the Council voted to give Councilor Norton's order two weeks consideration. Accordingly the measure came up for debate yesterday when the Council was in executive session.

Several councilors asked why, since the State had approved the legislation on May 12, it had not been introduced into the City Council before Nov. 8. The councilors were disturbed by the time element since this bill, unless acted upon before the first of next year, will become void.

Their question was not answered directly from the floor, but word was passed around that the measure was too controversial to be considered by the Council while it was campaigning for re-election. The campaign now out of the way, Councilor Norton, with the support of Councilor John F. Dowd, asked speedy approval of the bill.

At the executive session was Edward M. Farnsworth, president of the Boston Consolidated Gas Com-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Relaxation and Recreation

By a Staff Photographer

Mary Stevenson of Boston Council of Girl Scouts

Miss Stevenson Is Sitting by the Camp Fire in the Boy Scouts' Exhibit at Leisure Time Show in Mechanics Hall

Hobbies Galore At Leisure Time Exhibit in Boston

Hobbies running all the way from star gazing to lace-making and from dramatics to outdoor camping are represented at the Leisure Time Show which opened today in Mechanics Hall—to remain through Saturday.

The show this year is sponsored by the Youth Agencies Council of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, and so is more concerned with the actual work of such organizations as Boy and Girl Scouts, the Y. W. C. A., the Children's Museum and other local agencies concerned with provision of wholesome recreation for young people, than with commercial exhibits.

There are the almost inevitable trailer and sail boat displays, with pianos and several other things shown by manufacturers, but the most attractive features of the show —as far as most visitors are concerned apparently—are the exhibits of the fruits of dozens of hobbies of boys and girls and their elders in Boston.

Camping Shown

Camping—a perennial favorite—is well represented by the Boy Scouts who have prepared an autumn camping scene, complete with tents, a camp fire and plenty of frying pans and other equipment. On Saturday the Scouts will stage a special "Camporee" on the stage, too.

The Girl Scout exhibit shows, among other things, that housekeeping within four walls can be made as much of a hobby as when it is conducted under canvas in the woods.

Both outdoor and indoor games are well represnted—with those sports which do not require snow or ice, shown in action in many cases. Among these are archery, cross bow, table tennis, badminton, fencing, jiu-jitsu, tumbling and gymnastic exhibitions. All of them are shown with a view to interesting visitors in taking them up—not simply to give exhibitions of unusual prowess or skill.

For those with collecting or handiwork inclinations there is much interest in the displays by numbers of groups or individuals of collections of everything from antique bicycles to stamps, and of crafts from knitting to furniture and even telescope making.

Entertainments

Art work is shown, too, in many different forms, with experts on hand to give advice to those who lean toward developing it as a hobby.

Many entertainments are scheduled for visitors who feel like sitting down for a little passibe recreation between strolls from one booth to another. A striking setting, reminis-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Shoe Man Defends $6 and $7 Paid For Full Week's Work

An attorney for a northern Massachusetts shoe factory submitted records to a legislative commission today to show that his plant paid weekly wages of $6 and $7 for full week's work.

The sums are paid to men and women who are learning the business and whose capacity to earn more on a piece-work basis has not yet developed, Saul A. Seder, attorney for the Fitchburg Shoe Company, declared.

He addressed a meeting of a special recess commission on labor problems at the State House, in Boston. The meeting was to investigate charges made before the group last Wednesday by Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, that the Fitchburg Shoe Company was a "sweatshop."

After Mr. Seder had read out figures which showed several shoe workers had been paid at the rate of about 10 cents an hour, Mr. Watt told the investigators today:

"He has admitted everything we have charged. He is the best representative we ever had."

At the end of the hearing, Senator David M. Brackman, chairman of the commission, said a complete investigation would be made in order that the members might issue a statement either absolving the company or condemning it for unfair labor practices.

Some Individual Cases

Mr. Seder read from the books of the company figures showing it employed about 175 persons, of whom approximately half are women. He read off the following examples selected at random of individual earnings on a piece basis:

$23.48	for	43	hours of work
6.43	"	15	" "
7.10	"	40	" "
3.02	"	38¾	" "
.79	"	8	" "

The attorney said that some of the low earnings could be explained by the fact the girls sometimes have to wait for materials on which to work. During this time, they do not leave the factory, however, he stated.

He declared the earnings at the Fitchburg factory are "the equal of any in Massachusetts, if not better," and are "better than those paid in organized shops."

Other Facts Divulged

When the books were examined by Charles B. Campfield, a member of the commission, Mr. Campfield said they showed that one man had worked for 10 months and during that time had earned as his highest weekly pay $10.28. He started work in January, earning $6.18 his first week, and two months later earned $7.85 in a single week.

The commissioner also brought out that a girl had worked 50 hours for

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Hurley Grants One Pardon On Thanksgiving

Policy of Governor Is Contrast to That of Predecessors

Merit Is Keynote

Instead of the usual wholesale pardons on Thanksgiving Day, only one prisoner this year will walk by the iron gates a free man, for Gov. Charles F. Hurley has announced he will use his executive clemency privilege only once.

Governor Hurley's meager use of his pardon rights sharply contrasts with records established by his immediate predecessor, former Gov. James M. Curley, and Governor Hurley's close political ally, former Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

Adverse Comment

During a four-year Beacon Hill administration, Governor Ely caused adverse comment by granting pardons, commutations or respites in 184 cases. While Mr. Ely's pardons did not set a record—that being accorded to former Gov. Eugene N. Foss, who during three years, employed executive clemency 243 times —numerous critics charged politics governed many of the pardon cases.

During Governor Curley's two-year administration 60 prisoners, including 12 serving life imprisonment sentences, were awarded Thanksgiving or Christmas Day pardons, while many more were freed at other periods.

The records of his two immediate predecessors undoubtedly prompted Governor Hurley to declare early in his administration that pardons in the future would be granted on "merit only." He further promised that during his administration "there will be no wire pulling, either financially or politically."

Follows Fuller Lead

From his present program, Governor Hurley gives evidence he plans to be the "Fuller" type of chief executive in regard to pardons. The pardoning activity was practically nil during the four-year administration of Alvan T. Fuller, former Republican Governor, who granted only four pardons during two terms. His successor, Frank G. Allen, another former Republican chief executive, pardoned 33 prisoners in two years.

Governor Ely took steps to counteract charges made against his pardoning activities. At the end of the third year, at which time he had pardoned 127 prisoners, the Governor pointed out that only one of the 127 violated parole conditions.

Former Governor Curley defended his pardon activities by saying, "If no such inducement as a pardon were held out to prisoners we probably would have a recurrence of the trouble of a few years ago when uprisings and jail breaks were common. The prospect of release is an incentive for the prisoner to live up to the rules of the prison."

While most of Governor Curley's pardon critics agreed to the statement, they contended pardons should be granted as the result of proven merit not of political pull.

Name Kept Secret

Governor Hurley's first holiday pardon will be granted to a prisoner whose name will not be made public until tomorrow when the chief executive places his recommendations before the Executive Council for approval.

Observers do not anticipate a Council row such as occurred in December, 1936 when Governor Curley placed his proposals before the group. At that time Christmas pardons were approved by the Council for 21 prisoners.

All Bound Round In Cardinal Tape

Calling at the Vermont field office of the Social Security Board a man asked for an account number and informed the clerk that he was 62 years old. He gave the year of his birth as 1777.

When it was pointed out that he would be 160 years old if he had been born in that year, he became no little annoyed, and reiterated that he was born in 1777.

When the clerk insisted that he could not have been born in that year and now be 62 years of age, he turned around, scratched his head in utter disgust, and said, "Gee! There's a lot of red tape to getting one of these numbers." The incident was reported in the current issue of the Regional Directors Notes, a bulletin to the field workers of the New England region.

Boston to Have News Service On Fishing Industry

Uncle Sam plans to keep closer tabs on the fishing industry. Market news service somewhat similar to that provided for the wool market, meats and other products, is to be established at New York and Boston, for collection and dissemination of timely information on market supply and demand, receipts, shipments, storage, and prices of fishery products.

Although Boston is the greatest producing center for fresh fish in America, handling annually several times as much as New York, the distribution and marketing of seafood is greater in New York, fishing interests said today. About a third of the production by the Boston fleet is shipped to New York and the latter city is estimated to handle about a third of the production of fresh and frozen fish of the entire country.

W. H. Dumont, fisheries statistical and marketing agent of the Federal Bureau of Fisheries, is to have charge of the market news office in New York. Following establishment of the service in New York, a similar program is to be inaugurated in Boston, the bureau states.

Jury Indicts Bank Employee

For 20 years an employee of the First National Bank of New Bedford, where he has been serving recently as a teller, William F. Porter of Fairhaven was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury today on a charge of embezzling more than $757 of the bank's funds.

The indictment, returned to Judge Hugh D. McLellan, charged Porter on five counts between May, 1935, and June, 1937.

The Grand Jury also indicted J. William Dooley of Troy, N. Y., charging that from Oct. 19 to Nov. 14 of this year he pretended to be an officer of the United States Treasury Department and as such obtained $135 from five Greater Boston residents.

Two other men were indicted for interstate transportation of stolen automobiles. They were Charles Markosky—alias Charles Hubbard —of Pittsfield, and Roger Delluck of Springfield.

Pier Storage Ruling in N.Y. Aid to Boston

Maritime Board Bars Unlimited Free Use of Facilities

Ports Put on Par

Officials See Partial Victory at End of Long Struggle

Denial by the United States Maritime Commission of the right of New York steamship companies to offer shippers unlimited free storage on their piers, announced here today by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, removes one of several obstacles against which Port of Boston interests have long struggled in their efforts to place this port on a par with New York.

"It has been the practice of water carriers in New York for some time to permit unlimited free storage of import property on piers," said Mayor Mansfield. In Boston, free storage of import property is limited to five or six days. It is obvious the New York practice tends to encourage shippers to use that port instead of the Port of Boston because of free storage facilities offered. The recent decision of the Maritime Commission forbids carriers to buy traffic in this way."

Commission Investigates

The Maritime Commission's order, which prohibits New York steamship companies from allowing free storage on their piers for more than 10 days, is the result of its investigation into storage practices at all North Atlantic port piers. The investigation followed a complaint by Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Md., and Norfolk, Va., against the gratuitous storage on New York wharves.

A preliminary check-up indicated discriminatory conditions favorable to New York, and the commission told Boston and other complaining ports that if their complaints were withdrawn, the commission would conduct an investigation on its own motion.

In the course of hearings in all North Atlantic port cities, New York was found to be the sole violator of the maritime law. The commission ruled steamship companies would not be allowed to store imported goods on piers for more than 10 days free of charge, and further stated this practice was a violation of the act, unnecessary for the normal delivery of freight, preferential to large shippers and not properly a transportation service.

Satisfaction Voiced

Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority, voiced the satisfaction felt through port circles at the commission's action.

"This decision is an aftermath of the New York railroad warehouse case," he said. "The railroads were performing the same service and were ordered to cease by the Interstate Commerce Commission some time ago. This order was not obeyed and the question was taken into the courts. The I. C. C. was upheld. Then the railroads appealed to the United States Supreme Court before which the case is now pending."

"The railroads, however, did advance their rates in some instances in the low brackets," Mr. Parkhurst continued. "Meantime, shippers found a way out by inducing the steamship companies to grant free storage for unlimited time at a tremendous cost (born by steamship firms)."

A considerable volume of products of the Far East in particular are brought to New York by brokers on speculation, it was explained at the Port Authority office. The merchandise is stored until it can be sold. The privilege of storing goods without cost proved so attractive to shippers and receivers of freight that Boston and other competing ports lost business.

Second In Customs

Merchandise destined to points in Worcester, Mass., Springfield, Mass., and western Massachusetts as well as to the Middle West now moving through the port of New York is expected to be attracted to Boston by the commission's new order which goes into effect Jan. 21, 1938.

Boston, the nation's eighth port, has long competed with New York on what it considered grossly unfair terms. Although a day nearer European ports, railroad differentials and unlimited free pier storage both have served to attract shippers to New York and southern ports.

Even so, for the fiscal year ending June 30, Boston ranked only second to New York in collection of customs, more than $50,000,000 having been assessed on cargoes passing through this port.

Harvard Group Gives Courses To Needy High School Boys

The Week at Harvard

With the annual frivolity and excitement of the Yale game week end now over, and satisfactorily from the Harvard viewpoint, students who have been devoting a great deal of their energies to the football teams, either as players or spectators, are ready to buckle down to their studies in earnest for a solid month of work before the Christmas recess. Professors wade into more complicated subjects in their lectures. Likewise the tone of the news from Harvard is business-like.

Aiming to pair off college men with high school graduates living in the poorer districts of Boston who are desirous of obtaining a college education but lacking in means, the Phillips Brooks House, Harvard social service center, has established an Undergraduate Faculty Association.

The plan of this association is to contact prospective students, discover which courses interest them most, and then to pair them off with undergraduates in the college taking those courses. Undergraduate and high school graduate will arrange meetings at which lecture and reading notes will be discussed and examination questions outlined. The college-high school relationship is to be completely informal, and it is hoped that both parties will receive mutual benefits. The undergraduate will be forced to clarify the course in his own thought, while the high school student will profit from educational advantages he would have no other means of obtaining.

The original idea behind this plan was an outgrowth of the social service work carried on in the various metropolitan settlement houses. Phillips Brooks House workers found that they came in contact with many boys of their own age eager and intelligent enough to augment their education, but unable to find sufficient time or money to do so. Most of these boys, it was noted, were primarily interested in economics or government, as is also the trend with college men.

So frequently were such cases brought to the attention of Shelton Ware, chairman of the social service committee, that he proposed the formation of the Undergraduate Fac-

(Continued on Page 19, Column 3)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Love of Women," with Heather Angel, Valerie Taylor, Hugh Sinclair and Leo G. Carroll. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:20. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 3:20.

Boston Opera House—
"Three Waltzes," Viennese operetta, starring Margaret Bannerman. Score by Oscar Strauss. Staged and lighted by Hassard Short. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays. 2:15.

Shubert—
"Tovarich," by Jacques Deval, presented by Gilbert Miller. Featuring Marta Abba and Rudolf Forster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert Copley—
"Room Service," by John Murray and Allen Boretz. Presented by George Abbott. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

University—
"100 Men and a Girl," with Deanna Durbin. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Double or Nothing," featuring Bing Crosby and Martha Raye. 1:35, 4:50, 8:00. Tomorrow: "Trader Horn," with Harry Carey and Edwina Booth. Also "Girls' Dormitory," featuring Simon Simone.

Boston—
"Some Blondes Are Dangerous," featuring William Gargan, Nan Grey and Noah Beery Jr. 10:55 a. m.; 1:40, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25. Also stage show.

Metropolitan—
Leslie Howard, Bette Davis and Olivia de Havilland in "It's Love I'm After." 11:06 a. m., 1:55, 4:42, 7:29, 10:16. Stage: Frank Parker featured in "Three Cheers for Melody," revue. Shaw & Lee, Sue Ryan and others.

Colonial—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall, Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell, Raymond Massey, John Carradine, Jerome Cowan. Adapted for the screen from the novel "The Hurricane," by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sunday matinee 3.

Fenway and Paramount—
Brian Aherne and Olivia de Havilland in "The Great Garrick." Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "West of Shanghai," with Boris Karloff. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Live, Love and Learn," featuring Robert Montgomery, Rosalind Russell and Robert Benchley. 11:16 a. m., 1:59, 4:42, 7:25, 10:08. Also "Madame X," featuring Gladys George. 10 a. m., 12:43, 3:36, 6:00, 8:52.

Tremont—
"Front Page," with Pat O'Brien. 9 a. m., 12:30, 4:30, 8. Also "Cimarron," featuring Irene Dunne. 10:30 a. m., 3:10, 6, 8:40.

Uptown—
Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola." 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also Deanna Durbin in "100 Men and a Girl." 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Island of Ceylon, Sierra Mountains," "Hollywood Screen Test," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—
Harry Baur in "The Golem." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also "March of Time." 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. Tomorrow: "Shalom," a ski comedy. Also "Crainquebille."

Coolidge Corner—
"Life Begins in College," with the Ritz Brothers. 3:35, 6:40, 9:55. Also "Wife, Doctor and Nurse," featuring Loretta Young, Virginia Bruce and Jane Darwell. 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Hub—
Charles Boyer in "Mayerling," with Danielle Darrieux. 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:35, 3:35, 5:40, 7:40, 9:45. Tomorrow: "Lost Horizon," featuring Ronald Colman, Jane Wyatt, Sam Jaffe, Edward Everett Horton, Margo and others. Also "Mr. Bogg Steps Out."

Exeter—
"London by Night," with George Murphy and Rita Johnson. 2, 4:30, 7:45. Also "Life Begins in College," with the Ritz Brothers and Gloria Stuart. 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Scollay and Modern—
"Heidi," starring Shirley Temple. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:45. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "The Barrier," with Leo Carrillo, Jean Parker and James Ellison. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—
"The Awful Truth," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. Also "Murder in Greenwich Village," with Richard Arlen and Fay Wray. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:05, 3:05, 6:10, 9:00.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Concert by Emily Johnson, violinist, and Elmer Schoettle, pianist. Open house evening. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Lowell Institute—
"The Theory of Authority," by Chester I. Barnard. Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, Boston. 8.

Norton Lecture Series—
"Reynolds, Romantic Tendencies," by Dr. Chauncey Brewster Tinker. Large Lecture Hall of the Fogg Art Museum. 8.

Retail Trade Board—
"Selling and Business Conditions," by Ralph B. Wilson, Vice President of Babson's. Harvard Hall, Harvard University. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Children's Museum—
Senior Stamp Club and the Bird Club meeting. 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Thanksgiving Day Service In The Mother Church

The annual Thanksgiving Day service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be held Thursday morning at 10:45 o'clock in the church edifice at Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

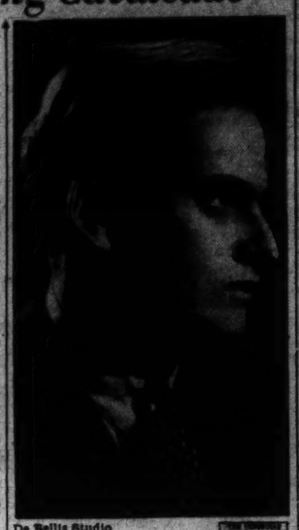
In addition to the reading of the lesson-sermon on "Thanksgiving" as given in the Christian Science Quarterly, there will be a period for brief testimonies of thanksgiving by members of the congregation.

Magnetism Discovered

Discovery of the simple principles of magnetism possessed by magnetite, or loadstone, was made by the Chinese in 2400 B. C., or 3500 years before magnetism was known in Europe.

American Song Cavalcade

The Arts in Boston



De Bellis Studio

Yehudi Menuhin

Who Will Play at the Boston Morning Musicale of Dec. 1, at the Hotel Statler

Last night in Steinert Hall, the Madrigal Singers, Earl Weidner conducting, gave a program which was aptly designated on the program as "Americana, a cavalcade of American song." This group of singers appears to have evolved into one of the most worthwhile projects yet sponsored by the Works Progress Administration. Composed of a double quartet of mixed voices, it seems to have become a unit, the integral parts of which are thoroughly oriented. Furthermore, there is virtually a complete independence of the printed score. The voices blend well and are of sufficiently wide range to allow the singing of works of acknowledged difficulty.

The program last night revealed considerable research on the part of Mr. Weidner, who was able to offer songs intrinsically American without resorting to the familiar pages of the Ainsworth Psalter or the Bay Psalm Book. Music of Early America was represented by "God is Great," by Beissel; "The Death of General Wolfe" (traditional); "Old Colony Times" and "The Jolly Sailor." Songs of the Civil War Period opened with the amusing "Little Canoe" and "Lubly Fan, You Come Out Tonight," proceeding to "Jeanie with Light Brown Hair" and the pathetic "Lillie Dale." The war songs of this period comprised a trio of the most familiar ones to be found in any anthology.

Contemporary works were chosen from the pens of Arthur Curry ("O Domine Deus"), Robert Manton ("How Sweet the Silent Backward Tracings") and Randall Thompson—the acrid, amusing and satirical "Americana." "The Monkey's Wedding" led off the folk songs, which group concluded with "Cocaine Lil" and "Frankie and Johnny."

That the Madrigal Singers have mastered the art of contrapuntal singing was evidenced in the intricate measures of "O Domine Deus," and that they possess a sense of humor was clearly shown in the performance of Randall Thompson's opus, which presents a challenge to any group of singers. The piece is based on items found in the American Mercury. To the informed, this may be indicative of the general tone of the contents. Although somewhat unrewarding, the score has been put together with skill.

A large audience applauded the singers with great enthusiasm, despite the fact that the program was really too long.—G. M. S.

Fourth Bach Recital

That indefatigable enthusiast E. Power Biggs presented last night, at the Germanic Museum of Harvard University, the fourth program in his exhaustive survey of Johann Sebastian Bach's organ compositions.

The museum's restrained semi-ecclesiastical architecture provides an apt enough setting for a music written, for the most part, for churchly occasions. Yet Bach's very human exuberance of sheer creative energy, the irrepressible joy in the fertility of his invention and the mastery of his materials that bursts forth in such brilliant tours de force as last night's C major Prelude and Fugue (the Fanfare) and the F major Toccata seem at times to suggest even more forcibly the vigorously optimistic lyricism of a skyscraper architecture cleansed of its commercial function.

Secular, too, inevitably, but without this almost arrogant excess, are the two fugues played last night—the "Fiddle" in D minor and the well-known "Lesser" G minor—in which the traditional seriousness of the form returns; and, in lighter vein and less scholastic form, the Trio Sonata in C minor (No. 2), music written originally for clavicembalo with pedal and two manuals, though, since that instrument has vanished from use, long and excusably treated as organ music. Essentially secular, even, despite its subject, is the Partita (chorale and six variations) on "Christ, der du bist der helle Tag"—an ingenious exercise rather than an expression of religious devotion, but interesting, within its limited scope, for all that.

The program included seven short chorale preludes ("Ach, Gott und Herr"; "Auf meinen lieben Gott"; "Jesu, der du meine Seele"; "Wie schön leuchtet der Morgenstern"; "Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier"; "Wir glauben all' an einen Gott, Schöpfer"; "Vater unser im Himmelreich"); but a listener who sought evidence of a devout mood might find it, perhaps, less in these than in such compositions—not explicitly devotional—as the serenely beautiful and earnestly thoughtful C major Prelude and the fugal Canzona in D minor, works which need no text to prove them outpourings of a deeply worshipful heart as well as of a mind to which music was a completely mastered and unfailingly eloquent medium of expression.

Of Mr. Biggs's playing no more need be said than that his performance of these two works, the high points of the concert, was his best. It was thoroughly attuned to their mood and essence. He captured their deep seriousness as completely as he conveyed the antithetical, almost arrogant brilliance of the F major Toccata and C major Prelude and Fugue.

There was, as usual, a large and interested audience. S. S.

William S. Haseltine

Water colors and oil paintings by William Stanley Haseltine are on view at Doll and Richards. The artist, member of the class of 1854 at Harvard, was a Philadelphian by birth who spent a good many years abroad and who lived to see his dream, an American Academy in Rome, come true.

Seen in view of the present-day approach to pictures, the work of William Haseltine carries back in association to the poetic portrayers of nature of the nineteenth century, particularly the English. It was a century for nature lovers, a time in which men conveyed in gently drawn, sensitively colored depictions, their joy in nature, their feeling of tranquillity and repose. Those who chose to live abroad, in Switzerland, in Italy, had especially picturesque material with which to work.

Outstanding among William Haseltine's gentle and loving portrayals is the Villa of Madame de Stael at Coppet, and a spacious, silvery view of the Grand Canal in Venice. He was especially observant of the "moods" and attitudes of trees, as one notes in "Castel Fusano," in which the foliage spreads out a sort of welcome to the skies; and in "Olives, Tivoli," in which the trees reach and stretch in tortuous manner before the elements which have influenced their angular and vigorous shapes. This is expressionism, without fanfare.

Laura Coombs Hills

The annual exhibition of flower pastels by Laura Coombs Hills is also shown at Doll and Richards. More blooming and more abundant the flowers come each year from the skillful hands of this able pastellist who captures the fresh, alert, first impression of blossoms, their bright or subtle colors, their marked or soft outlines, their audacious or modest mien. Miss Hills asks no more than nature gives, gives no more than she sees. She is a portrayer whose qualities lie in keen observation, and not in imagination. A probing spectator may be interested in running over to the Art Club to see a similar subject, a floral still-life, done by an artist who portrays from inward vision, to wit, Odilon Redon. The many little seals which adorn the protective glass of Miss Hills pictures are mute proof of the popular approval of her straightforward and fresh manner. D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

In their final Boston week are "Room Service," at the Copley; "Three Waltzes," at the Boston Opera House, and "Love of Women," at the Wilbur.

Other continuing plays include "You Can't Take It With You," in its twelfth week at the Plymouth, and "Tovarich," in its third at the Shubert.

An English comedy by Ian Hay, "The Housemaster," will open at the Wilbur Monday evening.

"Between the Devil" will reach the Shubert on Dec. 6.

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City Council Approves Act On Hyde Park's Gas Supply

(Continued From Page 9)

pany, and Horace Guild, attorney for the Dedham concern, who also was once a city councilor.

Councilors asked how much the city must pay for the Dedham and Hyde Park Gas and Electric Company gas lines. Mr. Guild informed the body that the property is assessed for $528,000 but that the company "would of course expect" to be paid something for the goodwill of the business in addition to the fixed assets. He could not say how much this would be. In fact, he admitted, as far as he knew this had not been considered.

Mr. Farnsworth then told the council that even if the transfer is made he could not guarantee that a reduction in the rates to a level similar to fees charged elsewhere in Boston would be made. Such rates, he said, are fixed by the State Department of Public Utilities.

It was further pointed out by some of the Councilors that at the present time the city collects taxes from the Dedham company on its pipe-lines in Hyde Park, but that if these are taken over by the city and leased to the Boston Consolidated, the city will lose this levy. This means a slight increase in taxes, it was pointed out. Some councilors went so far as to charge that a white elephant was being loaded on the city, similar in effect to the annual Sumner Tunnel deficit.

Adjourn to Chamber

The councilors then agreed to adjourn from executive session to assemble in the adjacent City Council chamber for a formal discussion and vote on the measure. While they were assembling for the public meeting, several of the body said in effect:

"We mustn't vote for this bill. We didn't get any information from either Mr. Farnsworth or Mr. Guild. It might easily be a deal. This is an example of one reason why we are criticized in public. People are always saying that we're too easily led."

But another replied: "Oh, I think this will be all right. The Mayor only has six weeks to act on the matter anyway, and he probably won't. Besides, we ought to give Clem (Councilor Norton) a break."

As the meeting was called to order Councilor Norton took the floor. "Gentlemen," he said, "we have only six weeks left in which to give the people of Hyde Park fair gas rates. If we pass this bill the Mayor and the Public Works Commissioner can arrange the matter. It has taken 25 years even to get a permissive bill through the Legislature. Now, are we going to throw away 25 years of efforts, or shall we pass the bill and let the Mayor, and probably the Mayor-elect, put the program through?"

Leads Opposition

Taking the lead of the opposition, Councilor Peter F. Fitzgerald asked rhetorically why it was that if 25 years was required to put the bill through the State Legislature that it was left on the shelf from May until November, giving the city but six weeks to consider it. His position was supported by Councilor George W. Roberts.

Vote on the measure was then taken. President of the Council, John I. Fitzgerald, asked that action on the bill be postponed for a week. His order was defeated by a tie vote, 5 to 5. Councilor Norton then pleaded again that the bill be passed, which it was, 9 to 7.

A few minutes later, when several of the council had left the chamber, Mr. Fitzgerald asked that the bill be reconsidered. But Councilor Martin H. Tobin interceded and asked for a roll call vote. This brought most of the councilors back to the chamber, and the Fitzgerald motion was lost, 6 to 7.

This action, being almost the entire business of the session, now completed, the council adjourned. The session lasted slightly over two hours. Councilor Norton's bill order now goes to Mayor Mansfield, who may use his own discretion whether or not he will act.

Harvard Group Gives Courses

(Continued From Page 9)

uity Association to the Brooks House cabinet, which is now proceeding to enroll interested Harvard men for the job.

Housing Development Covered in Review

Leading articles in the autumn number of the Harvard Business Review deal with the position of the construction industry in the United States and Great Britain. Thomas S. Holden, vice-president of Dodge Corporation, makes a broad appraisal of the growth which has taken place in this country. Of timely interest is his discussion of the recent rise of costs and its effects.

The construction industry has often been regarded as a possible source of new expansion in American business; but good reasons for doubting this thesis are advanced by Mr. Holden, though he raises no doubt that it will share in such general improvement as occurs. In estimating the amount of building which may reasonably take place in the future, the author points out the strong forces acting during the 1920's and the absence or reduced importance of these same forces today.

Sir Charles Morgan-Webb's discussion of "British Housing Activity," also in the Review, lays special stress upon the effects of public policies and subsidies upon the volume of construction. Withdrawal of subsidies was accomplished upon an increasing volume of building which received a stimulus from low money rates and financing made possible through the British Housing Societies.

Progress of Bookbinding Illustrated at Library

Books from the libraries of Napoleon, Queen Elizabeth, Madame de Pompadour, and other famous historical figures are included in an exhibit currently running at the Widener Library of Harvard, showing the development of bookbinding from the time when books first replaced scrolls.

A feature of the exhibit is a section demonstrating modern handbinding as practiced by the Harvard University bindery, which annually covers and repairs thousands of volumes for the 72 Harvard libraries.

Illustrating the gradual progress of bookbinding, the display contains many of the most valued items in the Treasure Room, including one book studded with gems, early manuscripts with woodboard covers, embroidered bindings, and examples of the leather work of some of the greatest early European book designers.

Samples are shown of the types of work made famous by the Aldine bindery of Venice which in the sixteenth century popularized the eastern art of gilding the leather tooling of fine bindings. Also included are examples of the famous geometric decoration fostered by Jean Grolier, a French nobleman whose library of 8000 volumes was reputed one of the finest of his day.

Editor to Lecture On Historical Novel

In connection with the William H. Bliss Prizes in American History, Bernard De Voto, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, will deliver a series of three lectures on the relation between American history and American literature early next month.

Mr. De Voto, whose general topic will be the "American Historical Novel," was chosen by the committee on the extracurricular reading program in American history, Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School will also give a series of speeches on a related subject.

The first of the Bliss Prizes to be offered is for the best examination covering part one of the reading list which was published last spring for the purpose of maintaining public interest in history.

Great Authors Series Continued on Radio

Harvard University's international shortwave radio broadcasts of lectures over the non-commercial station W1XAL of Boston will be transmitted every Tuesday evening during the winter, according to an official announcement.

The arrangement with this station marks Harvard's first adoption of the radio as a formal and regular part of its educational program. The move follows a successful experiment in broadcasting classroom lectures and other university features last spring.

Continuing last year's policy, some of the Harvard lecture series will be broadcast direct from classrooms, or from recordings made of classroom talks. The "Great Authors" series, with which Harvard started its radio programs last year, will be continued with four afternoon lectures, which will be rebroadcast in the evening. This series was among the most popular features in the spring, listener comments indicated.

Shoe

(Continued from Page 9)

$7 and said this was in violation of a state law that women must not be employed more than 48 hours in any one week. He also said he found a record in the book of a man earning $4.17 for a 40-hour week.

When Representative Roland D. Sawyer, of Ware, said the figures appeared "fair" to him, Mr. Campfield asked: "But is it fair for an employee to work 21 hours and get 76 cents?"

"Based on what she produces, yes!" cut in Mr. Seder.

"From 10 to 25 per cent of the employees in a shoe factory would not be able to make a living, but the rest would, based on comparative ability," said Mr. Sawyer and the shoe company attorney agreed.

Civic Center Erected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—When Birmingham's new civic center is completed, it is claimed it will be larger than the famous Piazza San Pietro in Rome. Birmingham's new municipal buildings are to be grouped around a square 1000 feet by 900 feet. The Vatican square is recorded as 700 by 900 feet.

Seeing the World With a Smile

Wide World

Irene Mary Malo

As She Arrived in New York After Traveling Unaccompanied From Shanghai

Child Travels 11,000 Miles Alone

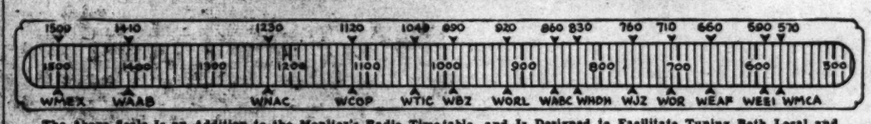
NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Ending an 11,000-mile ocean voyage from the Orient, a girl of seven—who, in her own words, left Shanghai "because of the noise and the war"—arrived here today unaccompanied on the liner Pennsylvania.

She is Irene Mary Malo, daughter of Henry Victor Malo, a commissary steward with the United States Asiatic Fleet.

The child's father put her in a submarine tender six weeks ago, bound for Kobe, Japan. There she was picked up by the liner President Wilson and taken to San Francisco where she boarded the Pennsylvania for New York via the Panama Canal.

Her uncle, Christopher Malo, met her as she disembarked. He will take her to the Leominster, Mass., home of her grandmother, Mrs. Henry Malo.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; imitations	Organ Recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	Fred Lang, news	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	"Good Morning"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	"Georgs and Juanita"	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Interlude; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "As You Like It"	"As You Like It"	"Housebost Hannah"	Network speaker	"Music and Muse"
9:15 R. Maxwell, songs	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Morning Melodies
9:30 Fiddler's Fancy	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Piano lessons; talks
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Sketch and music	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Daily Inspirations
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft; organists	"The Classics"
10:30 Tony Wons	"Dance Hour"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Ruth Garhart, songs	Home Forum; talk	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills"; sketch	David Harum; sketch	"Martha and Hal"	Song recital
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"The Road of Life"	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"How to Be Charming"	Highlights, Halftones	"Organ Melodies"
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	Commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue;	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	The Goldbergs; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	Home Hour: Ohio State	"Man on the Street"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	University program;	News Service	Women's club news	Network speaker
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	talks; band concert	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Songs and patter	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	"Cabbages and Kings"
2:00 News for women	Strollers Matinee	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	"Classical Album"
2:15 Jack Shannon	Strollers Matinee	Commentator	Sport Matinee	"Classical Album"
2:30 Studio speaker	"Waltz Favorites"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport Matinee	"Melody Matinee"
2:45 Captivators; orch.	"Waltz Favorites"	Household talk	Sport Matinee	"Melody Matinee"
3:00 News Service	Preview of Dance Inter-	Pepper Young's Family	Sport Matinee	Organ recital
3:15 Ray Block's Orch.	national: orchestra	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport Matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Jennie Peabody"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Vic and Sade"	Sport Matinee	Network program
3:45 "Musical Sampler"	Cement safety talks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport Matinee	Network program
4:00 Curtis recital	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport Matinee	"Music for You"
4:15 Curtis recital	Club Matinee: variety	"The Guiding Light"	Sport Matinee	"Music for You"
4:30 Voters' program	National Congress of	Mary Marlin; sketch	High school drama	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Parents and Teachers	"The Road of Life"	Sport Matinee	Jack Ward
5:00 Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	"Not for Ladies"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Holiday sketch	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Evening Revue;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	Dance orchestra
6:15 Music; speaker	soloists; orch.; sports	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	The Monitor News
6:30 Popular vocalists	Organ; "Revelers"	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Smith's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "The Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Studio feature	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "The Hobby Lobby"	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Studio speaker	Canadiens; orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Vocal Varieties	"Jimmy Valentine"	Vocalist; organist	Dance music
8:00 Cavalcade of America; sketch; music	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"One Man's Family";	Laughing With Canada	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Eddie Cantor; songs	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	dramatic sketch	Political talk	Down Memory Lane
8:30 Deanna Durbin; orch.	Talk, Bid Skolsky	Serenade; Wayne King	WLW operetta	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:45	Kidoodlers; quartet	and orchestra	WLW operetta	"Success Story"
9:00 Grete Stueckgold;	"The Deacon's Thanks-	Fred Allen in "Town	"Thanksgiving"; talks;	"Community Sing"
9:15 Kostelanetz's Or.	giving"; sketch	Hall Tonight"; Portland;	mass chorus	"Community Sing"
9:30 Rinehart's "Tish";	NBC Minstrel Show	Players; quartet;	"Let's Visit"; informal	Dance orchestra
9:45 dramatic sketch	NBC Minstrel Show	orchestra	home interview	"Dance Melodies"
10:00 Gang Busters; net-	Talk, General Johnson	"Your Hit Parade";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Dance Melodies"
10:15 work drama	Joan Brooks, songs	guest soloist; quartet;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Patti Chapin, songs	"Waltz Interlude"	soloists; orchestra	Melodies from the Skies;	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 Network speaker	"Waltz Interlude"	Alistaire Cook, talk	vocal soloists; popular	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Harlem"; variety
11:15 B. Goodman's Orch.	Music as You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Talk, Rep. Fish	"Amateur Night in Harlem"; variety
11:30 Count Basie's Orch.	Music as You Desire It	Friml Jr. Orchestra	Joe Candullo's Orchestra	
11:45 Count Basie's Orch.	Music as You Desire It	Friml Jr. Orchestra	Joe Candullo's Orchestra	

Thursday's Features

8:00 a. m.—WEEI (WABC — Columbia). "Dear Columbia"; fan mail dramatizations.

9:15 WMEX. "Novelty Newscast." Chick Morris, commentator.

12:15 p. m.—WEEI (WABC — Columbia). "Your News Parade." Edwin C. Hill.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National). National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; reports: Homesteaders' Orchestra.

1:30 WNAC. Josef Zimbler string quartet recital.

2:00 WMEX. "Pages From the Classical Album"; concert orchestra.

2:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). American School of the Air.

2:45 WBZ (WJZ—National). Alabama-Vanderbilt football game.

3:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual). Kansas University-Missouri University football game.

4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). United States Army Band concert.

7:15 WMEX (WMAC—Intercity). "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.

7:30 WNAC. "Yesterday Speaks to Today"; dramatic sketch.

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). "We, the People"; interviews with Gabriel Heatter; orchestra.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual). Josef Chernisavsky's Musical Camera: soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia). Kate Smith's Hour: dramatic sketch—"Command Appearance"; comedy; chorus; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National). Rudy Vallee's Hour: sketch; comedy; soloists; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National). News dramatizations.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia). Major Bowes' Amateur Hour.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National). "Good News of 1938"; motion picture stars; chorus; popular orchestra.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual). Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta: orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National). America's Town Meeting: "Has (Natural) Science Promoted Human Happiness?": Dr. Kirtley Mather; Charlotte Carr; Alfred E. Wiggam; Ralph Borsodi.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). "Buddy Clark Entertains"; soloist; orch.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National). "Music Hall": Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Margaret Matzenauer; Isabel Jewel; Chester Morris; chorus; orchestra.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). "Essays in Music": "Thanksgiving"—soloists; orchestra.

10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual). "Musical Revue"; Henry Weber's Orchestra; soloist.

11:30 WNAC (WEAF—National). Chicago Civic Opera in portion of "Faust"; Vivian Della Chiesa, Joseph Bentonelli, Chase Baromeo; orchestra.

N. H. Looks to Holiday Season To Relieve Industrial Slack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 22 — The first authoritative declaration that unemployment is increasing in New Hampshire comes from Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, director of the New Hampshire State Employment Service, who declares that there is a "real decline in placement opportunities." Mrs. Wilder attributes this to lay-offs by various industrial plants in the state, particularly those in the shoe and textile fields.

Mrs. Wilder says that plants are laying off workers, operating on a part-time basis, and that some have closed down completely.

At Manchester the regular direct relief rolls showed an increase of about 40 per cent for October as compared with September. City officials attribute it to the reduction in industrial activity. In that city the shoe industry was giving employment to about 60 per cent of the workers in the various industries six months ago. The 14 shoe factories in the city report a normal payroll of approximately $200,000 a week and between 3000 and 3500 workers. Today about a half dozen of these plants are shut down flat and all but one or two are working on a greatly curtailed schedule.

A like situation persists in the shoe industry in other parts of the state. At Somersworth and Newmarket shoe workers have already agreed to wage reductions and at Keene the Conway Shoe Company has threatened to remove from the city unless the workers accept a wage cut.

It is generally hoped that the approach of the holiday season may offer some relief from the general business situation. Mrs. Wilder of the State Employment Service expects that temporary employment in retail establishments may absorb some of the workers normally employed in industry. Shoe manufacturers point out that buying curtailment cannot continue much longer as the floating supply of shoes is fast being absorbed.

Leisure

(Continued From Page 9)

cent of summer orchestra shells, has been erected on the stage as a background for dance and dramatic productions, and small stages elsewhere are devoted to dramatic productions and choric verse.

The Bond Astronomical Club's exhibit of telescopes—both amateur and professional—and its small orrery showing the motions of the planets around the sun, are also attracting much attention among those who like to make their hobbies reach out into the universe.

Not many people are apt to make robot-building their hobby, but nevertheless Algi, the nine-foot mechanical man made of steel—with arms very much like stove-pipe corners—is drawing large audiences to his performances.

Algi will stand up and sit down, fire a pistol, and answer certain questions—in a clipped British accent—including one as to his age. He was "born" six years ago, he says, in London.

For those whose chief delight is to sit and puzzle over any problem they can get hold of, the Yankee Puzzlers League is prepared to offer some intricate posers which may keep them busy long after the show is over.

Mrs. Roosevelt Ends Tour

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt returned to the capital today after a three weeks' lecture tour.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Nov. 24

12:00	WORL	920kc.
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:20	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Nov. 24

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Thanksgiving Day

All radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" will be omitted on Thursday, Nov. 25, a legal holiday.

Enjoy a Real New England THANKSGIVING DINNER at the SHAKER GLEN HOUSE

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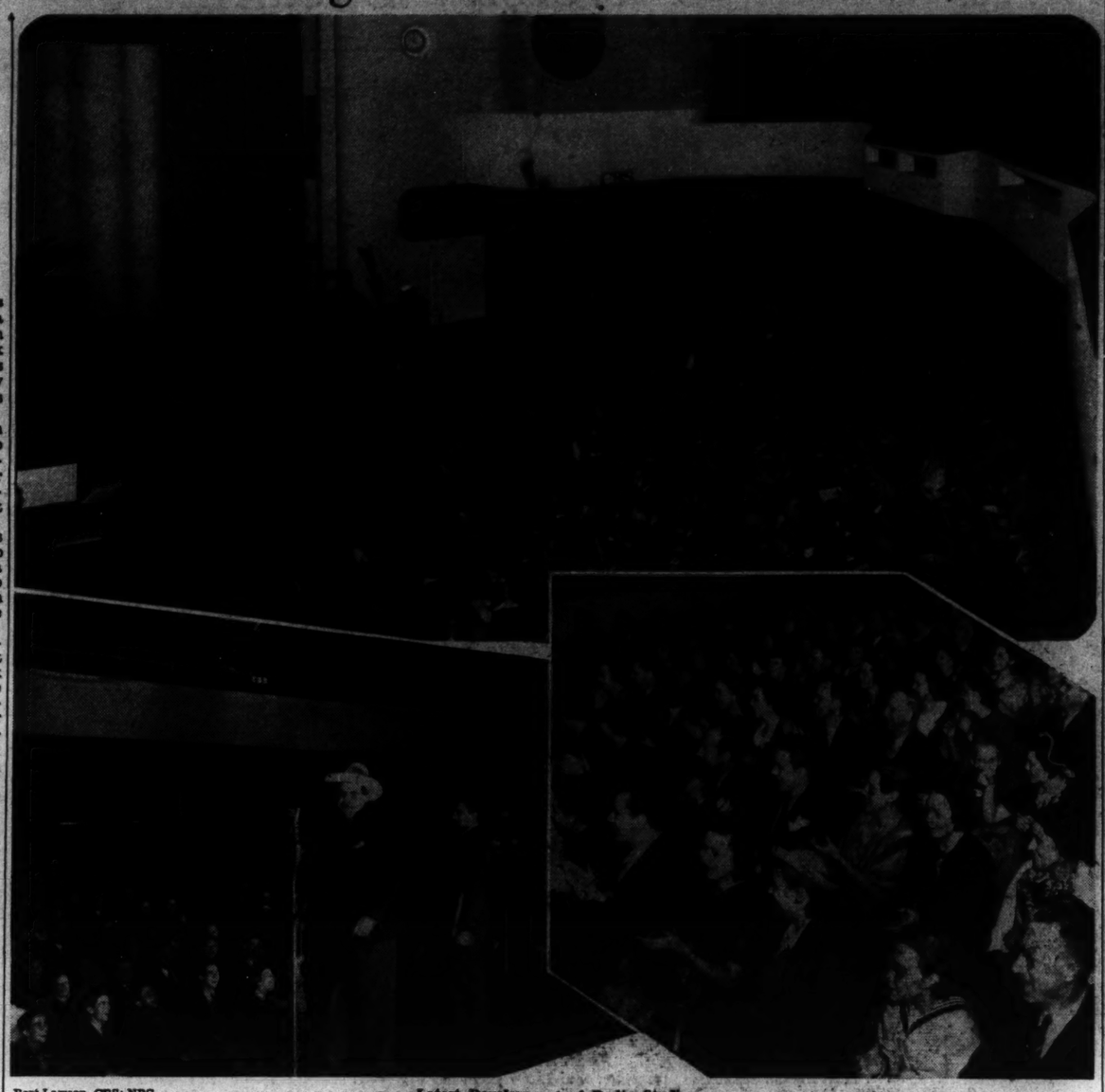
OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Radio Studios Are Big Attraction in New York City

Despite the fact that many big programs are now coming from Hollywood the demand for tickets at Radio City radiocasts continues to make the center one of the first places visitors clamor to see.



Bert Lawson, CBS; NBC

Latest Development of Radio Studio

Upper—Major Bowes' Amateur Hour. The Major Sits at Desk on Right of Stage; Arrow Points to His Gong Signal. Lower Left—Ken Murray, Radio Comic, and "Oswald," His Associate and "Stooge," in CBS Theater Studio. Lower Right—Laughing and Approving House at a Radio City Presentation on the Air

Behind the Microphone

A familiar Hollywood story tells of a writer who was engaged by a motion picture studio at a high price, provided a room and desk with lots of nice new sharp pencils by the studio, which then promptly proceeded practically to forget his existence.

In a way, it almost compares with the $100,000,000 investment in Radio City as an expensive visitors' showplace for radio programs. No sooner was it built than many of the network program offerings moved out to Hollywood.

The unexpected thing about this whole west coast exodus of radio programs is that it hasn't made a particle of difference in the studio visiting habits of the nation when it is in New York. If anything, the visitors have increased.

In fact, if figures are to be believed, one of the first things that a visitor wants to see in New York is Radio City. It leads the Empire State Building, the Statue of Liberty, the Metropolitan Museum or Grant's Tomb as a visitor attraction.

Attendance figures at Radio City, as 1937 nears its close, already show that 70,000 more visitors have gone through the studios than last year. The monthly average is about 80,000 visitors, and the 1,000,000 mark is expected to be passed before the year ends. Even the Columbia Broadcasting System, which has taken over several theaters in New York for audience studios, and has not nearly the amount of audience space as the NBC, has filled approximately 250,000 requests this year for tickets.

Consider the fact that a great deal of this attendance, especially Radio City, is paid for competing with other New York entertainment, though many more get in on the tickets supplied by sponsors, and one can see that the radio studios are putting on a real "show" which "plays" to a great number of visitors daily.

On Labor Day, a popular visiting holiday, this year NBC established a new record for visitor attendance in Radio City, when exactly 8296 persons made the tour around the NBC studios, under the direction of 50 uniformed guides.

The Mutual Broadcasting System, now the third national network, whose key station, WOR, has always had studio facilities in New York City, had to capitulate to the visitor trend this year. It now sends about a dozen of its popular network programs from its "Playhouse," the former New Amsterdam Theater. The boards of this theater have been trod by Will Rogers, Fannie Brice, Eddie Cantor, W. C. Fields, Beatrice Lillie and others who are, or have been, top radio talent.

What motivates the radio studio visitors is not always certain. Some are in New York for a holiday, and Radio City is one of the "sights." Most of them want to see their favorite program in action and are titillated by the chance that they might see a performer who has been merely a dial name to them. They are fascinated by the rehearsals proceeding in smaller studios or the network "sustainers," programs of which there are always several in progress. If they are technically inclined they are interested in NBC's master control room, its air conditioning control panel or its demonstrations of sound engineering. At the CBS theater studios they take much interest in the electric signs informing them when that particular "studio" is "on" or "off" the air; or in the eerie green line in a round ground glass panel, which wiggles when the performers talk or sing or when the orchestra plays.

The thousands of visitors come mostly from the United States and Canada, though there is a fair proportion of foreign visitors, English and Germans seeming to predominate. Among the uniformed guides are many who speak a number of languages. In proof of their usefulness, a Spanish woman got lost in the NBC lobby one day, when she was to meet friends in the theater nearby, and was rescued from her predicament by a Spanish-speaking guide.

A wise-cracking visitor, marveling at the glibness of the guide in explaining the technical and engineering operations, but still not comprehending, remarked, "You might as well speak Japanese—it's that plain." Whereupon the guide accommodated him in that tongue.

Then there are the visitors who really do know something about the mechanism of broadcasting or its related branches and ask embarrassing questions of the guides. Take the case of the NBC guide who led a party that included six Phi Beta Kappas. When they wanted to know what the d. b. control level in the studios was, or the amount of sag in one year in the studio suspension hooks or the amount of power used in one week for air conditioning, the guide was compelled to spar for time, while reinforcements were brought up from the rear.

A popular diversion such as this affects all strata of society. The ecstatic "alligators" (swing fans) who moan and sway to the rhythms of Benny Goodman are matched by the top-hatted, white-tied and scarlet-fingernailed, evening gowned group which piled out of limousines to see the première of Kate Smith's hour this winter. **Albert D. Hughes**

Boston Air Mail Leading Nation

In air-mail service—brought to public attention today by Gov. Charles F. Hurley's proclamation of this week as Air Mail Week—Boston has broken all records and is leading the country, according to the increase in the number of pounds carried in the first six months of this year and in the same period in 1934.

The poundage from Boston was a 40 per cent increase over the same period last year and 250 per cent over the same period for 1934.

In addition to the proclamation, the Governor has appointed a committee headed by Postmaster Peter F. Tague. It includes postal executives, business men and airline officers commissioned to prepare exercises and exhibits. An exhibit of air-mail accessories is already on display in the North and South Stations and at R. H. Stearns Company.

Last March, according to Postmaster Tague, more than 15,000 pounds of air mail was sent from Boston. This was the largest shipment in any month since the service was established in 1926. The service was inaugurated when a plane carrying seven letters, a codfish and a can of Boston baked beans left here and landed three hours later at New Brunswick, N. J. Since that date the increase has been more than 100 per cent in the number of letters carried.

The one-mail-a-day service of 1926 has been expanded to 10 trips daily, including direct connections with Mexico and 29 countries in Central and South America.

Planes out of Boston connect with the China Clipper. Mail from here reaches Hawaii in two days, the Philippines in six and China in nine.

Motor-Powered Balloon Developed by U. S. Army

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The War Department has completed preliminary experimental tests at Fort Sill, Okla., on a new motorized observation balloon.

Just developed by army aerial engineers, the balloon differs from the wartime captive balloon, known as the "sausage," in that it can be moved under its own power across country for observation ascensions.

Charles Harvey Hood

BEVERLY, Mass., Nov. 23—Charles Harvey Hood, who passed on yesterday, retired as president of H. P. Hood & Sons, Inc., one of New England's largest milk distributors, two years ago. He was known as a philanthropist as well as a pioneer in the introduction of pasteurized milk.

Born in Derry, N. H., in 1860, he attended Pinkerton Academy and was graduated in 1880 from the University of New Hampshire which in 1915 awarded him an honorary degree of doctor of science. Immediately after graduation he entered the dairying business established by his father, Harvey P. Hood.

Helping young men to obtain a college education became Mr. Hood's hobby and in recent years he had established temporary scholarships for 30 students in six New England colleges.

Bush Terminal Modernizing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Eighty-eight buildings are being modernized at Bush Terminal in Brooklyn, one of the largest and most modern shipping terminal and industrial plants in the world, in connection with an improvement program announced by Irving T. Bush, president. Initial costs are estimated at $100,000 by Mr. Bush.

Medford Firemen Do Own Repairing

In their spare time, Medford firemen have not been sitting in front of the firehouse swapping stories, nor have they been upstairs playing pool.

Instead, they have been wielding hammers and wrenches in an improvised workshop rebuilding city fire apparatus at saving of around $7700.

An old single-bank ladder truck, purchased in 1917, was tackled first. The crew installed double-deck ladders and an 80-gallon booster tank of modern design at a cost of $300 for materials.

To do the same job, an outside concern had asked $3000, according to Fire Chief Thomas Qualey. As it stands, the truck is now good for another 20 years, the chief declared.

When the need for an emergency truck became pressing, the firemen took an ordinary truck, attached six floodlights and installed places for air-line masks, acetylene cutting outfits, heavy-duty jacks and other equipment. Then they built into the vehicle a generating plant for the searchlights.

The job saved taxpayers around $5000, officials estimated. All by activity in spare time.

Savings-Loan Mortgages Rising in Massachusetts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported today "substantial increases" since Aug. 1 in direct reduction mortgage loans made by the 23 Federal savings and loan associations in Massachusetts.

From Aug. 1 to Nov. 1, the board said, such loans increased from $20,498,895 to $25,223,108. On Nov. 1, assets of the associations totaled $73,860,804 and savings $50,745,426.

In Connecticut, the board reported, assets of 15 federal associations rose from $5,106,745 to $7,696,989 between Jan. 1 and Nov. 1, and direct reduction home mortgage loans increased from $4,269,981 to $6,728,940. Savings on Nov. 1 totaled $3,131,322, the board said.

N. E. Flood Pacts Aided by Drive To Pare Norris Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—New Englanders interpreted proposals to eliminate power features of the regional planning bill yesterday as "a favorable step" toward hurdling one of the obstacles to congressional approval of their interstate flood control compacts.

Speaker William B. Bankhead's prediction that the measure would provide chiefly for surveys of natural resources, and a proposal by Joseph J. Mansfield (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, to drop power sections of the regional planning bill introduced by Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska revived hope for approval of the compacts.

Senator Augustine Lonergan (D) of Connecticut said that "daily developments are more favorable to the compacts." New England Senators, he added, would confer within the next few days to decide whether to seek approval at the special session or wait until next year.

Representative George J. Bates (R) of Salem, Mass., member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, said he would support any bill "to remove barriers blocking approval of the compacts." At the last session New Englanders had expressed fear that the Norris bill might block approval.

Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Clinton, Mass., said he would postpone introducing a bill to authorize the Federal Government to pay full costs for flood control on the Connecticut river and retain power rights until the President had concluded conferences with representatives of utility companies.

Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Boston sought to arrange a conference with the President for Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont to discuss flood control problems. The President's tentative plans for a trip to Florida, however, delayed setting a date for the conference, Mr. McCormack said.

How to Select A Tasty Turkey

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 23

Here's a few tips from Government home economics experts on how to buy that Thanksgiving turkey:

If you want a tender, good-flavored bird, buy a young one. If the breast bone is flexible, the turkey is young.

Turkeys of good quality have few pinfeathers. If the dressed bird shows blue through the skin, its meat is liable to be stringy and tough. The better turkey has a coating of fat underneath the skin.

Worcester Vote Goes to Auditor

Action was suspended by Judge Charles H. Donahue in the Supreme Judicial Court today on the petitions of Mayor John S. Sullivan of Worcester to restrain the registrar of voters from certifying the election which he lost to William A. Bennett (R.) by 96 votes and the Worcester board of aldermen from announcing the election. The court asked counsel to confer on the selection of an auditor to whom the case could be assigned.

In the recent election, Mayor Sullivan, on the first tabulation, led by 25 votes. On the second count he lost by 96.

Frank B. Hall, representing Mr. Bennett, said today that he would file a petition to intervene.

'Clear and Cold' For Thanksgiving

At least the weather man is doing his best by forecasting clear and cold weather if not snow for Thanksgiving. G. Harold Noyes, chief Meteorologist, today forecast continued cold for tomorrow and Thursday.

He added that this winter should be much colder with more snow than last year, which, he said, was the mildest winter during the history of the local weather bureau.

The temperature at seven this morning was 23 degrees, the coldest this year. The record low for this date was 11 degrees back in 1880. Mr. Noyes predicted temperatures would remain in the 20's throughout the day.

Arctic Auks' Cape Cod Visit Leaves the Weather-Wise Cold

Perhaps news of last year's unusually mild winter spread among the feathered flocks of the North and lured them to Boston—the winter resort.

Or, perhaps, it's a bit tougher than usual among the ice floes of the Arctic Circle this winter. But at any rate, the Auks are paying their periodic visit to Cape Cod, and incidentally as near to Boston as Needham.

Auks are plump little birds with black backs and downy white breasts, usually found around the North Pole and Arctic regions. Every few years the birds come down to pay a social call on the people of Orleans, Barnstable, Harwich and the Cape Cod Canal. This is the year, and the birds are appearing in great numbers every day settling down for the winter.

Fishermen, tending traps and hauling nets, look up from their work, see the birds, are concerned about a cold winter ahead.

It happened today off the Plymouth shore. A group of old timers were tending their traps, when a flock of birds passed overhead, hovered as if about to alight, and then moved off to the sou'west. "There's more of 'em," spoke up one hardy member of the party. "Sure looks like mighty cold this winter."

A youthful member of the party, belonging to the new generation, laughed. "Auks have been coming down here every few years for generations, but you never thought anything about it until they were identified one time by Arctic explorers as 'North Pole birds,'" he argued. "Even if Auks were actually driven south by severe cold at the Arctic Circle, that don't necessarily mean that winter in Boston will be unduly hard. It's all in the way you look at it. There's John Benson at Nashua, N. H., for instance. He has an animal farm and said a few days ago the fur bearing animals were not growing the coats this year that they frequently have. That points to a mild winter. You never get a Government weather man to forecast very far ahead. Auks—huh! Let's get back to fishing!"

Stuffing for TURKEY

Make the old-time feast memorable by spicing the stuffing with this famous old seasoning. Send for free recipes. Wm. G. Bell Co., Dept. 23 189 State Street, Boston, Mass.

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DESSERT SUCCESS for the Holidays

HERE'S HOW TO GET IT!
- Use Burnett's extracts—first choice of good cooks for 90 years. *Pure, wholesome and delicious.* Burnett's is the answer to every holiday flavoring need.
- Send 15c today for new book, "Rounding Out the Meal." 150 delightful recipes. Joseph Burnett Co., 437D St., Boston.

Load Your Thanksgiving Table with Fruits

Great banks of beautiful fruits and vegetables are ready daily for your selection. Wonderful variety always.

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THREE DIAMONDS
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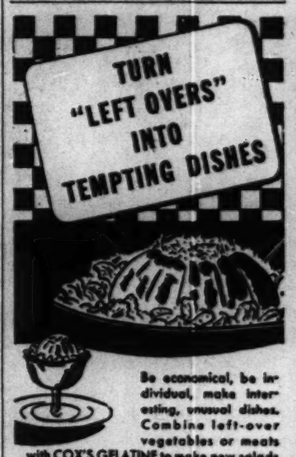

Be economical, be individual, make interesting, unusual dishes. Combine left-over vegetables or meats with COX'S GELATINE to make new salads — entrees — desserts. COX'S GELATINE contains no artificial flavoring. Ask for COX'S GELATINE in the red, white and blue checkerboard package.

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AMERICA'S FAVORITE SINCE 1845

Hayden's Everything you could want for a complete Thanksgiving Dinner Price $1.25
146 TREMONT STREET BOSTON

Check the Items You Need FOR THE HOLIDAY FEAST

Now is the time to lay in all your food supplies for the big holiday feast, and here they are, all specially priced.

OLIVES — FINAST STUFFED 2¼ OZ. BOT. 10¢; LGE BOT. 37¢; 4½ OZ. BOT. 19¢

PEAS — TINY SIFTED FINAST 2 NO. 2 TINS 33¢; SWEET SIFTED RICHMOND 2 NO. 2 TINS 29¢; STANDARD 3 NO. 2 TINS 29¢

MILLBROOK GINGERALE
LIME RICKEY CLUB SODA 3 LGE. 28 OZ. BOTS. 25¢
GINGER ALE 12 12 OZ. BOTS. 59¢
CLUB SODA 6 12 OZ. BOTS. 30¢
Prices on above for contents only

HOLIDAY FRUIT CAKE
Made from an old English Recipe
OLD ENGLISH 1 LB. 2 OZ. 27¢
EXTRA CHOICE 2 LB. 6 OZ. 69¢
ROUND OR OBLONG 4 LB. 2 OZ. 99¢

Layer Figs Lb. 29¢
Crax Educator Nice with Soup 1 Lb. Pkg. 17¢
Whipple's Mince Meat 2 Lb. Jar 27¢
Citron Lb. Bulk 29¢
Lemon Peel Or Orange Pkg. 10¢
Deluxe Assorted N.B.C. Cookies 1 Lb. Pkg. 31¢

ORANGE SALE
Watch for Our Thanksgiving Prices on Florida Oranges

A choice assortment of large Budded Red Stamped Diamond Walnuts, Jumbo Brazils, California Paper Shell Almonds, Long Naple Filberts and Large Soft Shell Pecans.
DIAMOND BUDDED MIXED NUTS LB. 27¢

Diamond Budded Fancy No. 1 Grade Large California Walnuts. Look for the Red Stamp. This means you are buying the best nuts obtainable.
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PILLSBURY'S SNOWSHEEN CAKE FLOUR 44 OZ. PKG. 25¢
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OCEAN SPRAY CRANBERRY SAUCE 2 17 OZ. TINS 25¢
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CURRANTS Plump, Tender Full Weight Pkgs. 11 OZ. PKG. 14¢
CRISCO A Better Shortening 3 LB. TIN 53¢ 1 LB. TIN 19¢
BAKER'S VANILLA 2 OZ. BOT. 25¢
SPICES DAINTY DOT All 9 and 10c Varieties 3 FOR 25¢
EVEREADY Fruit Cocktail No. 2½ Tin 23¢ 2 NO. 1 TINS 27¢
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Our usual guarantee or your money cheerfully refunded.
POUND 35¢

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Chocolate MOLASSES CHIPS 14 OZ. PKG. 29¢
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Other Big Savings
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Lengthening the Arm of College Extension Teaching

University Broadcasting Reaching Students, Farmers, Mountaineers in Quest of Learning

Saving Our Schools
Forty-fourth of 52 Articles

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Imagine a theater producer, cane and gloves in hand, sauntering up the campus of a leading university to the president's office and addressing that executive as follows:

"Dr. Learned, please pick me out some good professors—say an archaeologist, a couple of economists, a sociologist or two, and some woman on your faculty who knows a lot about home economics. Have 'em report backstage at my theater tonight at seven for their first lesson in dramatization and stage diction. When I've taught them what they need to know about getting their ideas over the footlights, I'll present them to huge audiences in the biggest educational show you've ever seen."

This has not happened, of course, but something almost like it has. Radio station managers of the 25 leading educational broadcasting stations, university or college owned, are "putting on" scholarly talent for the benefit of listeners far beyond the campuses—for men and women who want to learn but can't be expected to understand the highly technical speech of specialists, for boys and girls who haven't been able to go to college but who grasp the opportunity of learning through their receiving sets. The result is that many able professors are learning how to interest the non-academic masses in their fields of learning, and their students within the college classrooms are benefiting by their instructors' improved platform technique, it is said.

University of Chicago Round Table

The highly successful University of Chicago round table is an example of this type of educational radio program. Begun seven years ago when Allen Miller, himself a recent graduate of the university, took over the job of directing its budding radio activities, the Round Table has grown in popularity until it has become a regular network feature now in its fourth year with N. B. C. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, at a conference on educational broadcasting, singled out this program as an example of the right kind of educational work being done by radio.

Pointing out the danger of possible standardization of radio education because of its large scale operations, Secretary Ickes cautioned the First National Conference on Educational Broadcasting last winter to be vigilant in preventing any kind of radio education which might result "in the destruction, or at least serious impairment, of individual thought and action."

"We should be alert," he said, "to avoid regimentation of minds which might result from imposing the same ideas, the same thoughts, upon large groups of people.

"An example of what seems to me to be the proper type of education by radio is to be found in the weekly round table broadcasts from the University of Chicago."

This program brings to the microphone not one but several outstanding university professors, and encourages them to disagree. "We try always to get two experts to talk on some subject within their field, and a third speaker who is outside his field of authority to represent the lay point of view," said Mr. Miller. The spokesman for the laity obligingly voices common fallacies, asking the experts whether such assumptions are sound, and thus giving them an opportunity to answer questions which any intelligent listener might like to ask. By choosing controversial subjects, the University Broadcasting Council, which now sponsors these programs, makes certain that the two authorities on the program will not be in too complete accord in their replies. The discussion that follows, not read from manuscripts but spoken from notes in the informal manner of a group in the lounge of a faculty club, brings home to listeners the fact that there are alternative approaches to the truth in any given situation, that all points of view have a right to consideration by the American public before it reaches a decision, and that the democratic method is to settle these questions by discussion in the manner of gentlemen, rather than by force.

Subjects discussed are usually timely ones touching on the fields of economics, political science, sociology, history and philosophy. The speakers are professors who have a natural bent for discussion of this kind.

Winning Time With Quality

University radio in the Chicago area has developed in a rather novel way. The University of Chicago, Northwestern University and De Paul University decided to pool their efforts and about two years ago the University Broadcasting Council came into existence. None of these universities owns a broadcasting station, but the three have a joint broadcasting studio with a competent staff in a down-town building and they work out programs of a quality sufficient to win for themselves time on commercial stations.

The new co-operative enterprise is being financed by the universities, the local commercial broadcasting stations, and two foundations, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation. The foundations are offering their aid for only three more years, however; after that they expect the community to take over the foundations' share of the support. This form of organization seems particularly adapted to universities in a large metropolitan area, where the institutions are close to each other geographically, where there are many powerful stations already operating.

The policy of the Council has been to center its efforts on producing a comparatively few, excellent programs, rather than to work for quantity. Its staff has found that three types of programs have both radio and educational value; dramatizations of educational material, forum discussions like the round table, and lectures when given in conversational style.

"Despite its disrepute," said Mr. Miller, "the lecture can be very efficient when well executed. The technique of the lecture broadcaster is essentially that of the individual in a conversational program."

May Improve The College Lecture!

Lecturing for radio audiences tends to lead professors to simplify their material, Mr. Miller finds. One professor, he said, had a surprising experience in deliberately attempting to present a system of complex ideas with a simple, non-technical vocabulary. He discovered upon expanding laboratory symbols to ordinary phrases and sentences that the very ideas which seemed too complex and difficult of comprehension became simple.

This all has its bearing on classroom teaching, but Mr. Miller does not think that the technique of the radio can be transferred to the campus nor vice versa. You cannot serve two publics at the same time, he says. For this reason, he thinks it a mistake to broadcast directly from the classroom, although at one time he did do this for certain university classes.

Iowa State College radio people are of the same opinion. W. I. Griffith, director of the unusually successful educational station, WOI, writes, in reply to a question from the Monitor:

"We are a firm believer in broadcasting for educational purposes, but have not had much experience in broadcasting on the college level directly from the classroom. It is our feeling, based on having listened to this type of program from other stations, that it is not a natural situation, and is rendered over too long a period for sustained interest on the part of radio listeners.

"I had much rather invite the same professor to come to the studio and broadcast a series of lectures on the subject which he could present especially for the radio audience. We have done quite a little of this, both by direct addresses and interviews in which we have two or more members of the faculty, or a member of the faculty and a student, bring together the facts that are to be presented."

On the other hand, certain educational broadcasters have found that classroom broadcasts work successfully. The Ohio School of the Air, put on by WOSU (Ohio State University station), reports favorable reception of broadcasts from a sociology classroom. To give continuity to the series, students reviewed the preceding lecture for the radio audience and incidentally got practice in speaking before the microphone.

Adapting to Needs Of Mountaineers

What works well in the experience of one station may not, of course, work with another. Needs of different states differ greatly. Iowa, with its large farm population, requires a different type of educational broadcasting from the metropolitan New York area, for example. Kentucky has the peculiar problem of adapting its programs to the needs of mountaineers.

The University of Kentucky, incidentally, has developed a plan of establishing radio listening centers for the benefit of mountain folk who are for the most part without radios of their own. Clubs and individuals give the money for the purchase of sets—about $30—and the University of Kentucky selects strategic locations for them and, with the cooperation of the National Youth Administration, supervises listening groups. The latest one—the 26th—was placed in charge of A. Whitaker, postmaster of Hallie, at Line Fork. Postoffice patrons are notified to come in and listen to worth-while programs, the University reports.

Most educational radio stations, or universities supplying programs to commercial stations, make a particular effort to provide practical material for farmers.

Radio has greatly lengthened the arm of the extension service. County agents no longer limit their educational work to meetings and conferences in their offices; they go on the air and talk to Mr. and Mrs. Farmer at their dinner table. In the same way, professors of agriculture spread useful knowledge. Cornell University, which operates station WESG, at Ithaca, N. Y., not only puts on talks on current agricultural and home economics for its audience, but syndicates these talks in written form to 25 other New York State stations. Some time ago the director of this station reported that WESG was supplying material and continuity for about 65 presentations a day over the co-operating stations.

Oldest of all educational broadcasting stations, and considered one of the best today, the University of Wisconsin's WHA, reports that for years its staff regarded agricultural broadcasts as the backbone of the station's programs. These are still important, but in recent years the station has expanded its field to include special educational opportunities for the many boys and girls of high school age who are out of school but not yet placed in jobs. This activity is known as the Wisconsin College of the Air. The Wisconsin station reported an enrollment of 16,000 persons, not all youngsters, in this college, as well as some 40,000 weekly listeners to its more elementary "school of the air."

Fields in which courses of instruction have been given over the air for adults include letter writing, typewriting, public speaking, Spanish, music composition, music appreciation, American literature, economics and aeronautics.

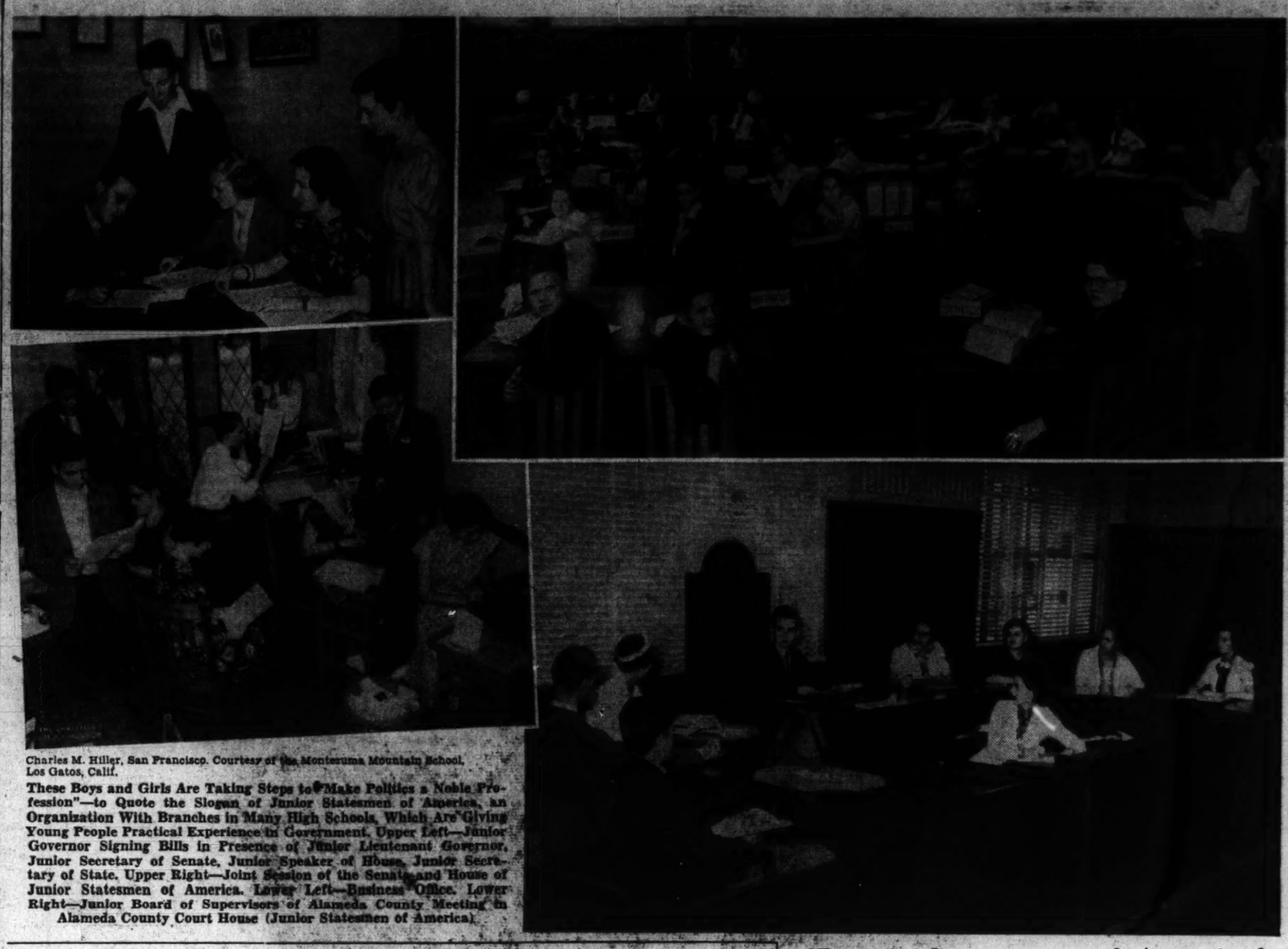
Speakers at recent conferences on the educational use of radio have emphasized the need for the proper evaluation of radio. At one, I. Keith Tyler, one of the editors of the Ohio Radio Announcer, declared that the object of radio broadcasting was "not to set up a master teacher but to provide integral enrichment of the curriculum."

Radio can, he said, fulfill one of the chief aims of education, to enlarge the mental horizon of students by bringing into the classroom the voice of a president or a king, the music of a great symphony orchestra, or the speech of some great authority in the field of research.

Hendrik Willem Van Loon, the author, was asked to speak on this subject at another conference. His conclusions were right in line with those of the educators:

"Real education," he said, "can never be made a mass product. Radio offerings should be only the best, and that in small quantities and in supplementary form to education offered by our schools and colleges."

Tomorrow's article will run in the news column.



Charles M. Hiller, San Francisco. Courtesy of the Montezuma Mountain School, Los Gatos, Calif.

These Boys and Girls Are Taking Steps to "Make Politics a Noble Profession"—to Quote the Slogan of Junior Statesmen of America, an Organization With Branches in Many High Schools, Which Are Giving Young People Practical Experience in Government. Upper Left—Junior Governor Signing Bills in Presence of Junior Lieutenant Governor, Junior Secretary of Senate, Junior Speaker of House, Junior Secretary of State. Upper Right—Joint Session of the Senate and House of Junior Statesmen of America. Lower Left—Business Office. Lower Right—Junior Board of Supervisors of Alameda County Meeting in Alameda County Court House (Junior Statesmen of America).

'Junior Statesmen of America'

Giving High School Youth Practice in Government

By Lewis Rex Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Learning about city, county, state—and eventually the national—governments by actually voting and perhaps holding office in a young people's replica of these governments; that is the program of the Junior Statesmen of America, an organization which has already made a place for itself in the high schools of California and which is rapidly spreading to other states of the Union.

Growing out of a meeting attended by delegates from seven high schools in November, 1934, at Montezuma Mountain School, near Los Gatos, Calif., the organization now has 8000 members. Its membership has doubled within the past year. "Make Politics a Noble Profession" is the slogan of the Junior Statesmen.

Objects of the movement as stated in a constitution drawn up and adopted by the Junior Statesmen themselves are: "to educate American Youth as voters and statesmen to understand their government. The organization aims to supplement school courses in civics with practical training in statesmanship, thus assisting, simplifying and broadening the work of civics teachers."

Many letters of inquiry have been received as to the operation of the plan from all over the country. In order to satisfy the widespread interest in it, Harold Charters, who has taken an outstanding part in the organization's activities and edited the magazine, "The Junior Statesman," decided to take time off from his studies at Stanford University and devote the present academic year to a tour of the country, explaining the organization to those who are interested.

The usual method of establishing the Statesmen in a school is for the students who are interested to secure the consent of the principal, and then elect local officers, who appoint a teacher-sponsor with the approval of the principal. Members then register as voters on an approved form which includes a pledge of allegiance to the United States. Elections are then held for a Junior State—and eventually a Junior National—government to meet for the purpose of legislating and deliberating upon current topics and problems.

Junior City and County Governments

In California, two junior legislative assemblies have been held, the last one in Oakland, late in June. The next assembly will be held at Beverly Hills. Junior city governments have been established in Oakland, Hayward and Beverly Hills, and a junior county government in Alameda County. These governments meet as often as seems practicable and transact the same sort of business which confronts the actual governments of city, county or state.

Junior city governments are to be established during the coming year in Hollywood, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Jose, Los Gatos and San Francisco.

When the first junior California state government was elected in the spring of 1935, the elected candidates went to the state capital, Sacramento, where the oath of office was administered by the Hon. Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State. The first Junior Statesmen legislative session was held in June, 1936, in Yosemite National Park.

Qualification For Office

Candidates for any office in the Junior Government are obliged to show qualifications for office attested to by the president or the vice-president of their local organization, by the teacher-sponsor, and by an outstanding citizen of the community on a basis of character, intelligence, personality and leadership.

E. A. Rogers, founder of the organization, expects to see it assume nation-wide, and even international, scope. He hopes that some day the buildings and grounds of the Montezuma Mountain School, in its attractive setting several miles from Los Gatos, may serve as a national or world capitol for the Junior Statesmen.

Students With Jobs Average Higher Marks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

Students who work their way through college are brighter, on the average, than those whose expenses are fully paid by checks from home, according to a test made by two men at the University of Chicago, John M. Stalnacker, of the university board of examiners, and Robert C. Woellner, head of the vocational board of placement and guidance. The findings were recorded recently in the Journal of Higher Education. At random they chose 115 students who have sought work and the same number who do not need to work. It was found that the non-working group averaged "C" in their examinations and the workers averaged "C plus."

Looking for the Open Door

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The opening and closing of doors seems to be a favorite figure of speech and a helpful one. In recalling to us one example of its helpful use, our first speaker may remind many of you of some precious lesson connected with the opening or closing of an important door in your own experience. We introduce an old friend—Chairman.

Alabama

Dear Round Tablers:

This particular quotation from a recent Daily Features Page has impressed me strongly:

"It is practically a law of life that when one door closes to us, another opens. The trouble is that we often look with so much regret and longing upon the closed door that we do not see the one which has opened to us." (Anon.)

What a lovely way of proving the truly unlimited nature of opportunity—to look expectantly for the open door instead of brooding over the closed one. The truth of this has so often exemplified in the lives of many successful men and women. I have in mind the story that was told me of a certain teacher who had prepared herself to teach German as her life work and had received her Doctor's degree. However, when the World War came along and there ceased to be a demand for German, she turned to another subject in which she has achieved such success and recognition that today her students, past and present, rise up to call her blessed.

Perhaps most of us young people have had childhood ambitions on which we have placed our fondest hopes and dreams. And then maybe as we approach maturity, we find that such steps are either not the best and wisest ones for us, or that we are not ready for them, or that there is a better channel for our energies and gifts. When these seemingly desirable experiences do not work out, perhaps it is, as some one expressed it, as if our guardian angel had been working overtime to save us from an unwise step! In any case, we can always make the effort to rise above outlining and disappointment and look confidently for the open door. After all, it may turn out to be grander and better than the closed door ever would have been!

(Miss) E. L. P.

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Each Citizen's Part

Texas

Dear Chairman:

May I express my appreciation for the consistency with which Our Youth Round Table and the whole Christian Science Monitor has spoken of peace? The underlying idea of this "peace talk" is that the fundamentals of peace are in the individual citizen.

Working from this premise, could not each citizen realize his part in international peace by striving each day to treat his immediate associates as he would have his nation treat other nations? Once I thought this was too great a responsibility for an individual to have; however, through the realization that our governments should be the voice of the people the responsibility becomes a necessity. How can this voice be better heard than by daily living!

(Mr.) M. H.

Breaking Down Barriers

Ohio

Dear Friends:

I have long enjoyed the Youth Round Table and watched it grow, but I have never participated in the enjoyment of being one of its members. Lately I have had the pleasure of talking with some of its members and because of their interesting experiences I thought it right for me to send you a letter.

In view of the many expressions of desire for a greater understanding among nations, how true it is that if we can cultivate friends in all nations we would be doing a great deal in eliminating class hatred, and breaking down the barriers which seem so prevalent today.

Peace is desired by a great many of us and if we can through the Round Table help to establish peace we will have done a good work.

These messages of love and peace which flow through the pages of The Christian Science Monitor will do and no doubt have done much toward this end.

I do hope that some day it will be possible for me to have friends in all parts of the world, for after all we are in reality only one nation under one divine government.

(Mr.) G. S. V.

One of our members begs the chair to ask if Round Tablers who reply to letters won't please enclose their addresses inside their envelopes. We should think she might ask! "Remember," says Miss D. B., "that the envelope to the Chairman does not pass on to us and so we have nothing but your name and an interesting discussion that we would like to answer." J. O., apparently, will be looking in vain for a reply until Miss D. B. receives an address. And while we are on the subject of letter writing, those members who send in typewritten speeches will do the Chairman a service if they have them double spaced and written on one side of the paper only. Otherwise each speech must be copied before it can be prepared for delivery.

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

Larger Unit Plan Thought Fairer to Teachers

"As companion pieces to the "Saving Our Schools" series, now appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, a group of articles presents important aspects of education, and its problems, in England and Canada. This is the last.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Toronto

To prevent reduction of the appropriations for education which would curtail opportunities for students and would lower the salaries of teachers, the Canadian Teachers Federation, which held its annual meeting here, devoted much of its discussion time to the problem of how to protect these two groups.

Delegates from all nine provinces told how they had battled the depression and those who would lop large amounts from school budgets, but all fell silent before the stark tales of privation and misery brought by the Saskatchewan delegation, with its problem of drought-area schools.

At least 25 per cent of the province's teachers are receiving $15 a month—one third of the schools are destitute, dependent solely upon the provincial grant, which was restored to $300 a year a short time ago—in some districts teachers have plotted strikes only to abandon the desperate measure in hopelessness—others have gone on relief, so small has been the salary that the municipality has been able to offer—living conditions for dry-lands teachers are on a par with those of relief recipients, and they are in need of clothing and other assistance. These were some of the facts presented to the federation by L. P. Titus of Saskatoon.

Mr. Titus spoke with foreboding of the fate of the schools in the rehabilitation program in the southwest. So great was the need in that part of the province that they would be overlooked, he feared.

In response to this report, the teachers named a committee to plan some form of assistance for their western colleagues. Later in the convention a larger group was named to study the whole problem of administration, including the financing of schools and teachers' salaries.

While the Saskatchewan report was a disquieting one, it served to impress upon the Federation their conviction that the larger unit of administration was the more effective and efficient one, from the point of view of both the taxpayer and the teacher.

For years the Federation has worked to do away with the school boards of three trustees and to bring about the consolidation of school areas. The members are agreed that the small units are not satisfactory either for the teachers or the students. Because of the limited scope, pupils are denied the opportunities and facilities of urban schools. The chief concern of the small unit's administrators tends to be economy rather than planned progress.

It has been found that teachers are often exposed to petty tyranny. They are faced with salary inequalities and insecurity of tenure, while in the classroom itself the cost per pupil is high and they are denied such courses as household science and manual training. Health supervision is often lacking or inadequate.

Their argument has been that the larger unit means better-qualified teachers, larger salaries, greater security, a more equalized assessment and tax rates and a better distribution of legislative grants.

While it is recognized that the problem in Saskatchewan is an economic one of such proportions that it could not be overcome by administrative reform, it is felt that the teachers of that Province would have fared much better in the last few years had they been working under larger units. In Alberta, where a start has been made in the consolidation of school areas, and where drought also took its toll, the salary scale has been maintained at a level almost twice as high as that in Saskatchewan.

British Columbia was the first province to adopt the idea and put it into practice. Municipal districts, largely dependent upon geographical divisions, have been set up there with two large units of administration. One is in the Peace River district, where 65 small school districts have been combined. The other is in the Matsqui-Sumas-Abbotsford area, where three municipal districts have been consolidated.

Last year, Alberta passed a bill calling for larger units of administration. Eleven of these are now in operation and 25 are expected to be in operation by the first of the year. The contrast between the areas where consolidation has taken place and in the districts where the small units still obtain, is striking. In the first instance, there are no salary arrears, while in the unconsolidated districts hundreds of thousands of dollars are owing to teachers.

Ontario has 26 consolidated school areas working in a satisfactory manner. Quebec has 1843 school districts, and the Protestant teachers would like to see a consolidation program initiated. But in Quebec, as in all other provinces, the trustees oppose the change which means the loss of their local autonomy.

Provision for Youth

The schools are not by any means our sole provision for youth, even in recent times. We have encouraged for him an endless number of extra-school organizations. . . . The farmers have their 4-H Clubs. Business, big and small, has fostered Junior Chambers of Commerce. The Boy and Girl Scouts represent another group. Indeed, each of the social institutions has sought to interest youth in its particular problems. In recent years have come the government-supported agencies for youth, such as the CCC camp and the National Youth Administration.

—From Report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

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Bruin Hockey Fans to Storm Garden to See Club Which Has Won Six Straight

Canadiens Are Here Minus The Veteran Aurel Joliat

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sports boomeranged over the week end with Harvard toppling Yale and Boston University pinning defeat on Boston College in gridiron surprises and in the background the Bruins added two hockey victories to run their string to six straight. Tonight 15,000 hockey fans are going to the Boston Garden to see what it is that "makes them tick."

The Bruins cannot win their first six-straight games of the season and not arouse hockey fans such as reside in Boston. Not even the pre-season prediction of Manager Art Ross, that this is the best team he has had, will satisfy the curious until they see for themselves.

Having seen the Bruins in their pre-season training period at Hershey, Penna., and the two home games, the writer can point a finger to three contributory reasons; contion, team harmony and youth. The Bruins were well conditioned and are standing up under the early going, the players are grouped as one family and blending beautifully, and the young forwards are setting a brilliant pace.

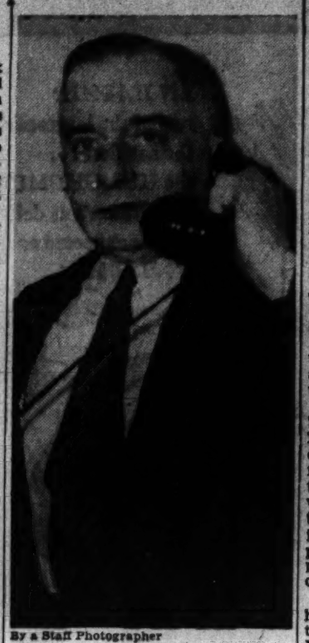
The first two lines of the club are flying. Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt and Bobby Bauer, youngsters up from Providence and Ray Getliffe, Bill Cowley and Charley Sands, more experienced but still young, are harassing opposing goalies while the veterans of the team slowly round into form.

Back on the defense Tiny Thompson continues to be "old reliable" in the net and he is getting plenty of assistance from Eddie Shore, Flash Hollett, Dit Clapper and Jack Portland. Even the forwards are helping defensively with good backchecking. The third forward line of Red Beattie, Art Jackson, Roy Goldsworthy and sometimes Cooney Weiland is adding a touch here and there as they accustom themselves toward unity.

It is difficult to say what to expect tonight. The team only returned from a long, hard road trip and undoubtedly will not be so freshly alert. They face Canadiens and while Canadiens have no such record as the Bruins, having won only one and tied two in five games played, they are due. Hockey is that type of game that a supposedly weak team might rise to heights at any time.

Cecil Hart continues at the helm of the "Flying Frenchmen" and even though they have found no replacement for the great Howie Morenz, they have possibilities. Paul Haynes and George Mantha take turns operating between Morenz' former wings, Johnny Gagnon and Aurel Joliat, although the latter will not be in uniform tonight.

The defense has added a hard checker in the person of Red Goupile, a big, strong youngster who seasoned at New Haven last year. In goal they still have Wilf Cude, a goalie who has impassable nights frequently. Polly Drouin, Rod Lorrain and Gus Mancuso are the youngsters with Canadiens.



By a Staff Photographer
Cecil Hart

Old favorites not already mentioned are Babe Siebert, Hector Blake, Bill MacKenzie, and Hec Lepine with George Brown, a rugged forward, a possibility if any of the other forwards are not available. Canadiens will rely on speed to offset the Bruin power.

Drivers Seek Entrance

The news of the new indoor wooden bowl speedway at the Boston Garden has spread rapidly, and all week long the management of the Midget Auto Races, which are to be held at the Garden on Thanksgiving night has been flooded with telegrams and letters from drivers all over the country who are desirous to compete on the new speedway.

As the total entry list has to be limited it makes the selection a very difficult task since all-winter contracts have been awarded, with only an occasional addition from time to time.

Stengel Plans Lengthy Batting Drills for Bees

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Realizing that where the Bees need improvement the most is in the offensive department, and confident of his ability to create this improvement, Manager Casey Stengel told Boston newspapermen yesterday at a Copley-Plaza luncheon—given in his honor by President Bob Quinn—that heavy stress would be placed on batting practice when the club opens training activities at Bradenton early next spring. Two workouts a day will be the schedule until Stengel, who succeeds Bill McKechnie, sees better support for what he considers one of the outstanding pitching staffs in the National League.

Stengel is not among those who believe National League Field, the Bees' home park, is the ruination of hitting. The large playing surface makes it impossible for a club to "swing for the fences," but Casey voices the opinion that a change in tactics, with the batters simply trying "to meet the ball," would improve the team's average many points and make it a first division contender.

Stengel briefs . . . Speaking of hitting at the Beehive, the new Boston manager cited his own case . . . When traded to the old Boston Braves, late in his playing career, Casey brought with him a batting percentage somewhere in the .360 class . . . He soon discovered, however, that home runs in other parks become long flies at Braves Field, so changed his tactics . . . At the Hub park, Casey concentrated on hitting line drives between the fielders . . . It will be these tactics he will attempt to install in several members of the current Bee family.

Stengel will remain here until the end of the week, when he, Bob Quinn, John Quinn, Duffy Lewis and Oscar Horton, will leave for Milwaukee and the minor league meetings . . . They will be joined there by Bob Coleman, manager of the Bee farm at Scranton, and Jack McCallister, one of Quinn's scouts . . . From Milwaukee the party will shift to Chicago, for the major league sessions . . . Stengel was a serious individual at the luncheon yesterday, apparently conscious that the task of filling McKechnie's shoes is a big one.

Hank Gowdy and Bob Smith will not be retained as Bee coaches under the new pilot, Stengel being of the opinion that the former will follow McKechnie to Cincinnati . . . Casey had received more than 60 applications from would-be coaches before he arrived in Boston, and there probably were as many more waiting at the Beehive . . . Two assistants will be signed at Milwaukee or Chicago . . . Stengel hinted Smith might be kept as a relief pitcher.

The one-time Dodger field marshall will do the third-base coaching for the Bees, "unless I can find someone who can do it better." . . . Stengel spent last season touring the larger minor leagues, as well as the National and American . . . He will have his pitchers report at Bradenton approximately 10 days ahead of infielders and outfielders . . . Does not contemplate any immediate changes in the club's personnel.

Foxx Doubts Rumor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 23 (AP)—James Emory Foxx, commenting on reports he would not be a member of the Boston Red Sox baseball team next season, said yesterday he just returned from a Wyoming trip in which he was owner Tom Yawkey's guest.

"When Mr. Yawkey saw reports that I was going to be traded to Cleveland he said: 'That's news to me. I guess I ought to know who is staying with the club,'" the slugging first baseman said.

"Maybe I'm wrong, but I don't think Mr. Yawkey would take with him a ball player he intends to dispose of."

The home-run hitter whose batting average last season fell below the .300 mark for the first time in several years remarked:

"Of course I would like to see my batting average soar, but ball players should place more stress on the runs batted in column. Averages don't win games; runs batted in do. In my opinion there isn't enough stress placed on this department, nor is there enough credit given."

Jimmy added that he favored the return of the old sacrifice fly ruling when a run is scored and advocated "removal of a portion of the rabbit" from the ball.

Women's Golf Meeting

The annual meeting of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts is scheduled to be held Dec. 9 at the Algonquin Club, Boston. The ballot, submitted by the nominating committee, follows: For president, Margaret Curtis; for vice-president, Mrs. R. K. Byers; for secretary, Frances Stebbins; for treasurer, Mrs. J. T. Leonard. Coming up for discussion, the following changes have been recommended: 1—That the intercity team matches be played in threesomes on Tuesday of the week of the Eastern championship. 2—That the Eastern championship be played Wednesday and Thursday.

Ray Elected at Amherst

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 23 (AP)—Amherst college's soccer team yesterday elected as co-captains for 1938 John Henry Ray 3d, of Staten Island, N. Y., and George Bigson Wilson of Bound Brook, N. J.

Reds Buy Columbia Club

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds announced today purchase of the Columbia, S. C. baseball club of the South Atlantic League. The deal gives the Reds their eleventh farm organization, five of them by outright ownership.

Bees Greet Casey Stengel, Their New Manager

By a Staff Photographer
Left to Right—Billy Weir, Danny MacFayden, Casey Stengel and Elbie Fletcher
Weir, MacFayden and Fletcher Were the First Bee Players to Welcome Their New Pilot to Boston. They Sat In at Yesterday's Copley-Plaza Luncheon, Given by President Bob Quinn, as a Means of Introducing Stengel to the Local Press

Yale Elects Platt And Announces 1939 Schedule

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 23 (AP)—The 1938 edition of the Yale varsity football team will have as its captain William V. Platt, of Rye, N. Y., a tackle.

Platt, 190-pound 19-year-old who succeeds Clint Frank, of Evanston, Ill., was elected yesterday by the players at a meeting preceding the annual football banquet.

Platt captained the yearling Mather-Hoover Academy team from the fullback position. He played center on the Eli freshman team and during the 1936 campaign when he was a sophomore. To plug a gap Coach Raymond (Ducky) Pond placed Platt at a tackle post at the beginning of the season just ended in which the Blues won six games lost one and tied one.

He is also a star defenseman on the hockey team.

Previous to the election, James Butler Jr., of Katonah, N. Y., was announced as winner of the managerial competition. He will be assistant manager next year and manager in 1939. Next year's manager will be Burch Williams of Cleveland, Miss.

The Yale Athletic Association announced the football schedule for 1939. It follows:

Oct. 7, Columbia at Pennsylvania; 21, Army; 28, Dartmouth at Yale; Nov. 4, Princeton; 11, Harvard at Boston; 18, Brown; 25, Navy.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

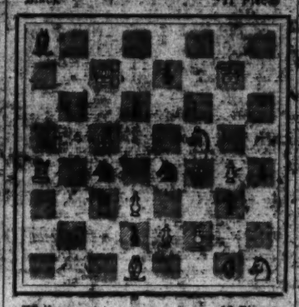
Today, 6 Years Ago

Victor Hanson, head football coach at Syracuse, resigned after disastrous season in which team lost last seven games.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

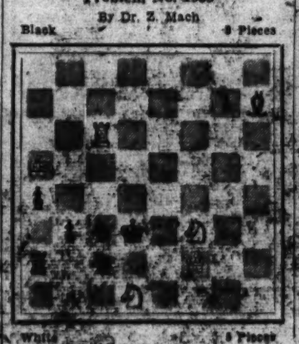
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
Nov. 23, 1937

Problem No. 1984
By V. Bohm
Black 11 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First Prize, Magyar Sakkvilag, 1936)

Problem No. 1989
By Dr. Z. Mach
Black 9 Pieces



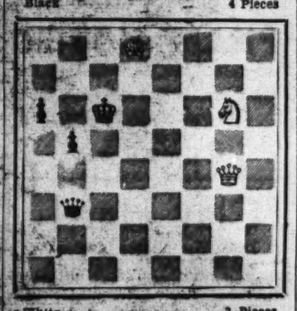
White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Czsk. spol. sach v. Praze, 1931. This famous Bohemian composer, chess editor of the Prager Presse, winner of many composing prizes, celebrated his sixtieth year this March.

Solutions to Problems.

No. 1984. 1. KxKtP
No. 1985. 1. Kt-B3 QxQ
2. KtxKtch
1. ——— PxKt
2. QxQ
1. ——— QxKt
2. K-B4xp B-K4
3. Q-B4ch

End-Game No. 203 (White wins with 1 K-Kt2, now if PxKt, Q-K7ch; actually the continuation was 1. B-Q6, Kt-B3, winning for Black.)

End-Game No. 204
By A. A. Troitzky
Black 4 Pieces



White 3 Pieces
White to play and win

(From Chess Studies, Troitzky's composed endings are simple looking, but they are filled with surprises.)

Notes

The annual Hastings Christmas congress will have an excellent array in the premier event this year. Those reported to have accepted invitations number Reshevsky, Fine, Keres, Flohr, Mikenas, Sir George Thomas, Alex Meschik, Fairhurst, and Alexander.

Troitzky's Chess Studies

Those who have followed the end game section will recognize Troitzky's name. A Russian, he has been composing end-games since 1895, and has reached the top rank. His endings always have a natural look, and the solutions have interesting and unexpected turns that delight the solver. The present work, a translation from the Russian, is published by Whitehead and Miller Ltd., Elmwood Lane, Leeds 7, England. In addition to 360 endings, there is a theoretical discussion of Two Knights against Pawns ending, one of the most difficult and least known, even among masters, that is likely to arise in actual play. Most players avoid Two Knight endings believing them drawn. And many an ingenious player has averted defeat by sacrificing his remaining pieces for his opponent's remaining pawns, believing that two knights cannot force a win. Troitzky gives a systematic treatment of this type of ending, and shows that in many cases the player with the knights can force a win, if he knows how.

The cost of this excellent work is low, 7/6, with 6d. postage, bound, and 5/, with postage 5d., in paper covers. This amounts to about $2 and $1.25, respectively. It is comparatively simple to order books from abroad using International Money Orders. Whitehead and Miller are the publishers of the British Chess Magazine.

A second time, Euwe loses the Nimzowitsch—in this case because he allowed his Q to be trapped on the K side.

Tenth Game
Nimzowitsch Defense

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 B-B	Q-R5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 Q-K2	R-K
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	23 P-Kt4!	Kt-B3(a)
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	24 K-Kt2	KtxKt
5 PxP	QxP	25 PxKt	Kt-R4
6 P-K3	P-B4	26 PxKt	RxP
7 P-QR3	BxKtch	27 Q-B3	R-KB
8 PxB	Kt-B3	28 P-R6	P-B4
9 Kt-B3	Castles	29 Q-KKt3	QxQch
10 P-B4	Q-Q3	30 PxQ	KR-B
11 B-Kt2	PxP	31 PxP	R-B7ch
12 PxP	P-QR13	32 K-B3	QR-B6ch
13 B-Q2	B-Kt2	33 B-K3	RxP
14 CastlesKR	QR-B	34 R-Q7	R-B5
15 Q-K2	Q-B5	35 K-B2	R-B7ch
16 QR-Q	KR-K	36 R-K2	QR-R7
17 P-R3	Kt-QR4	37 RxR	RxKtch
18 Kt-K5	B-K5	38 K-B3	P-QR4
19 KR-K	BxB	39 B-R6	R-B
20 QxB	KR-Q	40 R-K7	Resigns

(a) If 23 . . . QxRP; 24 R-Q3, Q-R5; 25 K-Kt2.

Eleventh Game
Queen's Gambit

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 B-Q3	R-Q
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	18 K-K2	Kt-B3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	19 K-K3	Kt-Kt5
4 Kt-B3	PxP	20 B-Kt	B-Kt4
5 P-QR4	B-B4	21 Kt-Kt3	P-B4
6 Kt-K5	P-K3	22 Kt-B5	P-Kt3
7 B-Kt5	B-QKt5	23 PxKtP	RPxP
8 P-B3	P-KR3	24 Kt-B4	R-R8
9 BxKt	PxB	25 Kt-R3	B-R3
10 KtxP(B4)	P-B4	26 B-Kt3	Kt-Q6
11 PxP	QxQch	27 PxP	KtxP
12 RxQ	B-B7	28 RxKt	RxKtch
13 R-B	B-Kt6	29 K-B2	R-Q3
14 Kt-Q2	BxKt	30 PxP	RxP
15 RxB	BxP	Drawn	
16 P-K4	K-K2		

All of the games of this match will be published in due time.

Pappas Gets Temple Award

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23 (AP)—Christ Pappas, Temple fullback, who captained the football team in the Villanova game Saturday, has been awarded the Stephen Girard Club Cup for outstanding Temple football players. Pappas is the seventh to receive the annual award.

Local Football Practically Over For Season; B. C. to Play Holy Cross

With the local football season practically a closed book, the statistical experts are busy at work jotting down the cold, bare facts regarding the various elevens in this immediate vicinity.

Northeastern, Boston University, Harvard, Tufts, and Wentworth Institute have completed their respective schedules. Boston College plays its final game next Saturday with Holy Cross at Fenway Park.

The pencil work of the experts show that Northeastern won four and lost three; Boston University had six triumphs and two losses; Harvard with five victories, one tie, and two losses; Tufts three times a winner, once tied, and four times beaten; and Wentworth Institute with three victories, one tie and one loss.

Because of the numerous major college elevens in and around Boston, ofttimes the small schools, such as Wentworth Institute, are overshadowed. Yet, if the grid fan should make it a point to take a Saturday afternoon to visit one of these smaller school games, he would find a good brand of football offered.

For example take Wentworth Institute's eleven. Each year it turns out a good football team. This season it has been better than average. In fact, many of its game were equal to, if not better, than some of the warm-up games of the larger college elevens.

In the season's opener, Wentworth played a scoreless tie with a heavier Boston University freshman team—an eleven that lost to the strong B. C. yearlings by a one point margin. Victories were recorded over Essex Aggies, 7 to 0; Springfield freshman, 13 to 0; and Northeastern freshman, 20 to 0. The only mar on its slate was made by Newport Naval Academy in a driving rain, 6 to 0.

Much of the credit for Wentworth's drive and spirit goes to its inspiring captain, John Wentworth Allen of Newton. Allen, or as he is better known to his mates as "Bullet" Jack, was formerly a Newton High School football star, where he played two years at left end.

While at Wentworth, where he has played as a regular left end for two years, he developed into a star forward pass receiver and on several occasions has outraced the opposing teams' secondary to snare a long heave for a touchdown romp.

Besides displaying an unusual ability on the offensive, Jack has played a hard, smashing defensive game, often times tackling the runner for substantial losses. He is a good leader and was responsible for rallying his teammates to play the inspired football they showed this season.

Drawn by E. W. Allen
John Wentworth Allen
Captain of the Wentworth Institute Football Team During the 1937 Season

Volleyball Institute

Boston's second Volleyball Institute will be held at the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. on Dec. 4, from 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. The program will include a demonstration of women's volleyball and mixed doubles matches; explanation and demonstration of the fundamental skills of the game; practical participation of those attending under the eyes of the coaches; and demonstration of first-team play for men by two all-star teams. The Institute is open to men and women students, teachers, players, coaches and others interested.

Lash Smashes Record

EAST LANSING, Mich., Nov. 22 (AP)—Don Lash, University of Indiana distance runner, smashed the American record for four miles on the Michigan State College track today. Running in near-zero weather, he loped around the quarter-mile track in 19:17.3 to break the former record of 20:03 set by Hans Kohlemainen of Finland in 1913. Lash competed unattached.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

California Comes Through

When the Golden Bears of California defeated the Stanford Indians at Palo Alto last Saturday, they not only won the Pacific Coast Conference football championship for the first time since 1928; but they won the right to represent the West in the Rose Bowl game at Pasadena, Jan. 1. In doing so they fulfilled to the letter the predictions which the leading football experts of the Far West were making when the season opened last September. And the only mark on their record of 1937 is a scoreless tie with the University of Washington, which held the championship last year. Now it becomes the duty of California to select the team which will oppose it in the great New Year's Day classic. Last year Pittsburgh had the honor of playing for the East, and it came through victorious, 21 to 0. And just now the Panthers appear to be the leading candidates to journey West again this year, their only apparent rivals at the present time being Alabama and Fordham. And of the three, Fordham appears to have the easiest road to travel from now to the end of the season, as it is to meet New York next Saturday, while Alabama will face Vanderbilt Thanksgiving Day, and Pittsburgh will play Duke on Saturday.

Wide World
Leonard B. Allison
California Coach

Two More Big Teams Lose

Saturday was the last full week end of the football season, and there were many traditional games on the list. Not to be outdone in the way of unexpected results, the week end saw the elimination of two of the big elevens from the undefeated class as well as some upsets which are giving the followers much to talk about. The two big teams to fall were Yale and Montana, and each of them entered the game a favorite to win. This result has reduced the list of major elevens which have been undefeated during the year to 10, with the eastern section furnishing Lafayette, undefeated and untied; Pittsburgh and Fordham, undefeated but tied by each other; Villanova, undefeated but tied by Auburn; Dartmouth, undefeated but tied by Yale and Cornell, and Holy Cross, undefeated but tied by Temple and Carnegie Tech. The West offers California, undefeated but tied by Washington; Santa Clara and Colorado, undefeated and untied; while the South offers Alabama, untied and undefeated. But it is quite possible that the Thursday and Saturday games this week may reduce the number still more.

Harvard and Yale

It is impossible to pass up the Harvard-Yale contest without some special comment. Last Saturday we referred to a Harvard-Yale football game as something quite beyond the realm of regular college football contests. The tradition back of the games and the way the two elevens always rise to great heights when they meet each other, make their gridiron battles most appealing. And this was clearly shown Saturday when some 57,000 persons packed the Harvard Stadium to the limit and sat through very trying conditions. And what is still more, the game was listened to over the radio in all parts of the world. A feature which has never before taken place, so far as I can learn, was the broadcasting of messages from a combined meeting of Harvard and Yale graduates in London who had assembled to listen to the game over the radio. Sitting in the Harvard Stadium and listening to remarks from a Harvard and a Yale graduate and then hearing the Harvard men cheer their eleven while the Yale men did the same for theirs, although some 3000 miles away, is something long to be remembered.

Amusements

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Business and Industry

Administration Seeks Impetus for Promotion of Recovery

Commerce and Finance

Machine Industry May Soon Reflect Business Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—The machinery industry, benefited by a large backlog of orders, in contrast with other heavy lines, thus far has maintained an abnormally high rate of operations. But because the industry produces capital goods, business analysts believe it will soon begin to show the effects of the current business recession.

In a survey of machinery and machine products, Standard Statistics Co., says the rate of incoming orders from abroad are unlikely to maintain levels high enough to offset the further expected recession here.

The extent of any curtailment of operations, however, naturally depends upon whether there is further contraction in industrial activity. While orders have slackened, inquiries on 1938 requirements are still coming in.

Even if a sharp curtailment in production develops in the coming year, perhaps in early spring, some branches of the trade would fare better than average, Standard Statistics points out.

The high level of agricultural income should give the makers of agricultural machinery a satisfactory spring business, even taking into consideration that volume may fall below 1937's corresponding period.

The long-term trend in Diesel buying is still upward and the outlook, at present, seems to be that installed horsepower in 1938 will surpass the estimated 2,800,000 horsepower in units installed this year.

In the machine tool field, current conditions are reported by trade observers as far from unfavorable. At Cleveland, Pittsburgh and New York new inquiry showed improvement this week, although activity was reported quieter in Cincinnati and Chicago.

Farmer Gets 46c Of Retail Food Dollar

By the Associated Press

Washington

The farmer will receive 46 cents of the consumer's food dollar this year.

United States Agriculture Department economists estimate that the remaining 54 cents would go to processors, wholesalers, transportation lines and retailers.

The farmer's share was said to be the largest since 1929, when he received 47 cents of the dollar.

Stocks Slump But Many Industries Boom in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—There is general tendency here to play down the slump on the London Stock Exchange though this doesn't mean that there can be any question as to its heaviness at the present moment.

This is because the British industrial situation differs from that in America, in that, although some of the luxury trades have suffered recession of late, many of the major industries are still working at capacity. Thus the Teeside Ironmasters this week were able to advance by three shillings per ton their prices for foundry and forge pig iron for the coming half year.

There has been no weakening either in the decision of the British steel industry of a fortnight ago to maintain its prices at the present level until the end of next year. Many manufacturers indeed are having so large a volume of orders on hand that they are not overanxious to add to them for the time being. The latest returns show an advance in coal output compared with last year, while contracting for building and public works also continues at high levels.

Brokers say the bulk of the selling orders with which they have been inundated has come from country districts, very little of forced liquidation having come from the city. Although it is an investors' market at the present, insurance companies up to the present are holding off waiting for bottom prices. Speculators are being charged with the chief responsibility.

Recovery by Fostering Housing And Utility Spending Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—President Roosevelt's plans to assist business recovery were progressing along two lines at the White House today: housing and public utilities.

The Chief Executive continued a series of discussions with private power executives. His visitor today was Wendell Willkie, president of the Commonwealth & Southern Company, a chief critic of TVA policies, whose company and affiliates are now leading an intensive attack against TVA in the Federal Court at Chattanooga.

But also at the White House was Edward P. McGrady, the country's most expert labor diplomatist, who participated in the recent presidential conference with representatives of the chain of interests concerned in housing. It was inferred that the President plans to strike at one basic root of the housing tie-up, heavy labor costs, and is counting on Mr. McGrady to negotiate with organised labor.

Housing and utilities put together constitute an enormous share of the present investment log-jam. It is estimated that private utilities, had they only confidence and assurance of freedom from what they regard as excessive governmental interference, could spend some $2,500,000 in replacement and expansion. The need for new housing is equally tremendous, a vast back-log of unbuilt housing that has been storing up ever since 1929, while obsolescence and inadequacy of present housing mounted.

While yesterday the President conferred with Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the New York State Power Authority, and today with Frank R. McNinch, former chairman of the Federal Power Commission, he balances these public authorities with leaders of the private industry: Mr. Willkie today and Floyd L. Carlisle, head of the Niagara Hudson Power Company, tomorrow.

Co-operation the Goal

Mr. Roosevelt's immediate power objective, it seems, is to get agreement on a new method of ratemaking in which utility properties will not be valued on a replacement basis, but on the "prudent investment" or original cost theory. Since valuation of properties is the principal base on which rates are built, such a change—which involves a reversal of previous Supreme Court decisions—would tend to bring costs to consumers down, accomplishing the Administration's objectives without applying the must-opposed yardstick, competitive operation of utilities by government.

Private utility leaders are always ready to listen to the President's suggestions, for it gives them an opportunity to explain their own views largely critical of Administration policy. With this viewpoint, leaders like Mr. Willkie and Mr. Carlisle make the oft-repeated journey to the White House.

But now the objective is not merely peace in the utility field, but national recovery, and "pump-priming" by industry itself. The conference comes right at a time when the "prudent investment" theory is under court test, and the TVA and private utilities have locked horns at Chattanooga. It is, therefore, highly important that peace should be established, and many hopes of compromise seem available. Whether any of these will be sufficiently broad to persuade the utilities to embark upon their deferred program of rebuilding and expansion, can only be judged in the event.

The tie-in between business and the White House, long absent, is repeatedly emphasized these days. Another visitor today was W. Averill Harriman, of the Union Pacific Railroad, representing the business advisory council of the Department of Commerce, a group constantly studying for understanding between the Administration and private economic leaders.

Meantime Mr. McGrady's visit to the President today brought the labor end of housing back into the picture. Most authorities define high labor costs as a chief obstacle in reviving construction. But few of them have any remedies to offer. President Roosevelt's idea, as he has explained it earlier, is to link together the various units in the housing industry into a chain permitting big-scale operations. Such operators could offer longer-term employment to labor and by paying an annual wage, could give as much return to labor as the present high hourly rate but with a substantial cut in that rate and a saving all around.

Whether powerfully organised labor would agree to such cuts, even with the reward of an equally profitable annual wage, is a dubious question. Here, perhaps, is where Mr. McGrady comes into the picture. For five years, prior to resigning as Assistant Secretary of Labor and taking a post with Radio Corporation of America, his regular job was to intercede between government and labor, and with labor groups. Thus he would be the logical man to work on a new approach to the housing wage-problem.

Parallel approaches to the same problem, probably interlocked, also emerged today. The President was said to be on the point of proposing one or more national mortgage associations, intended to appeal for several hundred millions of dollars in private capital to invest in large-scale housing operations.

Revision of the Federal Housing Administration's Mortgage Insurance Act is believed to be necessary for the organization of national mortgage associations. By large-scale housing operations, the President believes substantial economies can be effected, not only in labor—as explained above—but in the purchase of materials. Housing under this program would make an approach to the mass-production methods that have brought costs down in so many other American industries.

Mortgage Agencies Planned

The Plan which is credited with utilization to set up a national mortgage association with its funds if private capital does not come along at first, ultimately drawing after to pull in from private investment boards the large amounts of capital which needs only security and assurance to put itself to work.

The associations would be permitted to sell debentures equal to 20 times their capital. With the minimum subscription of $2,000,000, such an association could channel $40,000,000 of capital out into actual construction. The security of the debentures would be based on a Treasury guarantee of their principal and interest. Under present law, the Treasury guarantee applies only to mortgages insured before July 1, 1938, and this would be extended. The national mortgage associations would be under supervision of the FHA administrator. The debentures should be attractive investments, and large-scale operations would bring down costs sufficiently to protect the Treasury and attract the public.

War Apprehension Partly Blamed In World Trade Lag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—World 1936 trade lagged "about four years behind production," which ouput surpassed 1929, still did not keep pace with population, accord to Part 2 of the United States Department of Commerce World's Economic Review, which has just been made public.

World War Havoc

Most of the world's economic trouble grew out of "the destruction of wealth in the World War, the burden of debts, the futile aspirations to autarchy, the efforts to increase trade by restricting it, and the recurrent threats of war," which have "deprived the world of some of the benefits of the international division of labor and exchange of goods," the report said.

With regard to such gain as had been made in recent years in industrial production, the report said, "a considerable portion might be regarded as of a non-economic character, for it has been calculated that the production of war materials in 1936 accounted for at least 11 per cent of the total production."

"The large consumption of metals and other materials by the armament industries raises the prices to the detriment of the industries of peace," it stated, "and the threat of war is a deterrent to peaceful enterprise. The temporary increase of employment in the destructive industries is of doubtful value."

The report said international trade had improved in the last two years, but was still "at least a generation behind the growth of population."

The total trade of the 32 countries covered by the report aggregated $41,143,000,000 in 1936, against $38,-936,500,000 in 1935, an increase of $4,206,500,000, or slightly more than 8 per cent.

"The increase was due partly to higher prices and partly to a larger volume of trade," the report asserted. "The latter, again, was largely due to remarkable progress of economic recovery in the United States and the United Kingdom, which began in 1933 and exerted a stimulating influence on the economy of other countries.

"The foreign trade of the United States in 1936 showed an increase of 12.6 per cent over 1935, and the trade of the United Kingdom increased 10.7 per cent, while the trade of the other countries among themselves showed an increase of only 6.4 per cent."

Benefit of Trade Pacts

By extending their trade agreements and otherwise improving foreign trade, the British hoped to avoid the jolt that otherwise might occur when the present pace of armament production slowed down, the report asserted.

The Balance of trade between the two countries in favor of the United States "is declining very gradually," it stated. Great Britain had an unfavorable balance of trade in 1936 with all but two (France and Iceland) of the 22 countries with which she had trade agreements.

The United States continued in 1936 to be the United Kingdom's most important foreign source of goods and was the leading foreign buyer of British goods.

"The foreign countries with which agreements are now in force received 70 per cent of British exports in 1936 to other than empire countries and were the sources of 48 per cent of British imports," the report noted. "This suggests that the British trade-agreement policy is designed primarily to further the export of British goods."

Heads Engineers

Daniel C. Jackling

President of the Utah Copper Company, and Director and Chairman of the Operating Committee of Kennecott Copper Corporation, Newly Elected President of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Mr. Jackling is Recognized as the Pioneer in the Exploitation of Large Low-Grade Disseminated Copper Deposits

December Crude Oil Requirement 3,491,300 Bbls. Day

WASHINGTON (AP)—The bureau of mines estimates a daily average supply of 3,491,300 barrels of domestic crude oil required to meet December market demands.

In its monthly forecast the Bureau said this would be 17,700 barrels less than the daily average estimated for November. It would be 341,200 higher than the actual daily production for December, 1936, and 10 per cent above the actual domestic demand in that month.

Crude oil production from Oct. 2 to Oct. 30 averaged about 3,606,000 barrels daily. During that period stocks declined 1,896,000 barrels net, of which 1,603,000 was in domestic grades, indicating a daily demand during this period of 3,663,000.

The Bureau estimated domestic motor fuel demand for December at 40,000,000 barrels, or 1.5 per cent higher than the actual demand for December, 1936.

Stocks of gasoline Sept. 30 amounted to 65,380,000 barrels.

The Bureau said these stocks increased about 1,650,000 barrels during October, the first time an increase has occurred in this month since 1931. This would place the stocks at more than 67,000,000 barrels as of Oct. 31, and reports for the first week in November, the Bureau explained, indicate these will be increased considerably before Dec. 1.

Universal Pictures Has Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Universal Pictures Company, domestic billings Inc., during the 13 weeks ended October 30, 1937, representing the fourth quarter of its fiscal year, showed an increase of approximately 17 per cent over the total for the corresponding quarter a year ago, J. Cheever Cowdin, chairman of the Board, announced.

Street Sees Manufacturers Caught in Economic Wringer

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street has placed a most unfavorable interpretation on the President's letter to the Federal Trade Commission asking them to see how far the high cost of living this year is due to "monopolistic practices and other unwholesome methods of competition." In Street opinion this is like Rehoboam's answer to the congregation of Israel, when he turned down the old men's advice, listened to his young men, and said, ". . . my father chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions. . . ."

The local view of the last 12 months' price trends is somewhat as follows: A sharp rise in raw material prices over the winter and spring left industry with expensive inventories. Wage-scales also rose. As usually occurs, retail prices reflected the increase, but only partly. So manufacturers were caught between high costs and only slightly increased selling prices, and their margins shrunk, so that profits dwindled and stock prices reflected the shrinkage. But from now on, since retail prices move slowly, manufacturers' margins should expand as soon as they can work off their high-priced inventories and buy at current low prices.

Meantime the Robinson-Patman Act (against "unjustified" quantity discounts) and the Miller-Tydings Act (exempting resale price maintenance contracts from the Sherman Act) have tended to increase the middleman's profit, for the benefit of the retailer and to the indirect benefit of the manufacturer. Now comes the Administration and distorts the picture, it is felt here, to throw the blame, perhaps, on the manufacturer who is even now in the wringer.

Contradictory Policies

The attitude of Washington toward business regulation in the past five years has been mingled and contradictory. The National Industrial Recovery Act sought to force business into government-sponsored and government-enforced trade agreements, principally to raise wages and curb price-cutting. By the time the law was thrown out by the Supreme Court in May, 1935, business was heartily sick of it and the Senate was preparing to revoke it. Business tried to carry on the codes voluntarily but ran into Department of Justice prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

In 1936 the Robinson-Patman Act, aimed against the chain stores, forbade the granting of quantity discounts in excess of proven cost savings on large orders, and also prohibited unjustified advertising allowances, dummy brokerage, and other disguised discounts. Lawyers estimated it would take the Federal Trade Commission at least three years to make its administrative policy clear on enforcement of the Act.

The first important decisions, handed down this summer, gave a liberal interpretation to the accounting of cost savings which would justify quantity discounts. In only one respect did the decisions encourage the framers of the Act—the handling of "dummy brokerage" offices. In general, however, large buyers, including chain stores, are still able to obtain substantial discounts for quantity purchases.

The Miller-Tydings Act was passed last summer against the President's stated wish, as a rider on the District of Columbia appropriations bill, and permits manufacturers to make contracts with retailers fixing the resale price of a labelled product. In any of the 42 states where appropriate state laws have been passed, the prices stipulated in this contract become binding on all other retailers in the state, thus making a novel change in the common law.

The Miller-Tydings Act

One of the most important stated purposes of the Act was to prevent use of loss leaders but the Act went much further. Legislation to this end had been pushed ever since the War but hitherto without success. Principal supporters were retail druggists, principal opponents chain stores and small-margin department stores like Macy's in New York. So far few manufacturers are said to have taken advantage of the law, presumably fearing both political reaction and, more important, difficulties with competing brands.

Meantime the Department of Justice again tackled the long-standing problem of base-point pricing. Government officials perennially express annoyance and failure to understand why bids for steel, cement, tires, etc., come in identical down to the last cent. This system of pricing was authorized under the NRA and efforts of the Department of Justice either to find it illegal or even to figure means of making it illegal have failed so far. The principal of basing point prices is simple. Base prices are openly posted, freight basing points are agreed on, and freight rates are the same to everyone. Change in the basing points would disrupt any of the industries using them and hit small plants worse than big producers with geographically scattered plants. When a competitor changes his price, everybody knows and changes with him, just as is done with prices on a security exchange, so that price changes occur from time to time rather than between one seller and another at the same time.

Further Complexity

Further complexity appears in the picture through the recommendation of the Federal Trade Commission last Spring, repeated in its annual report published two weeks ago, that its power be increased so that it may dictate a limit on the physical assets held by any one member of an industry.

Latest aspect of the business regulatory picture is the Madison, Wis. anti-trust suit of the Department of Justice against virtually all the oil companies operating east of the Rockies, charging them with holding up the price of crude oil and gasoline to the disadvantage of independents. The companies have answered that these practices were urged upon them under the NRA and the Connally ("Hot Oil") Act for the purpose of stabilizing the oil price structure and taking care of distress selling.

At first it had been expected that a general overhaul of the anti-trust laws would be attempted at the coming regular session of Congress. Everybody concerned wanted some change, including the retailers, the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission, and the bewildered business men who took seriously the whole nexus, contradictions and all. Then the pressure of squeezing into the same session the President's program and business' new program appeared likely to force out revision of the Sherman and the Clayton Act. The President's letter makes it again appear possible that the Administration will try to open up the law to amendment or re-writing.

News Notes—Central America

(Compiled from Reports to Commerce Department)

Mexican Roadbuilding—Encouraged by the obvious benefits to national economy resulting from the profitable flow of tourist traffic over the Laredo-Mexico City highway, Mexico is devoting increased appropriations and activities toward extending the highway system of that country. Projects include the building of a highway which will link Mexico City with Nogales, Arizona via Guadalajara, a total distance of 1553 miles. It is hoped that this highway will be completed by November, 1938. Another project is the extension of the Pan American highway from Mexico City to Suchiate, a Guatemalan border town covering a total distance of 901 miles.

Mexican Vegetables—About 3750 carloads of fresh vegetables were shipped from the western coast of Mexico to the United States during the 1936-37 season. Shipments during this period consisted mainly of tomatoes, of which 3090 carloads were forwarded to the United States. The remaining portion of the year's shipments consisted of peas, mixed vegetables and peppers.

Panama Cocoa Bean Exports—Cocoa bean exports from Panama during the first six months of 1937 amounted to 7,424,224 pounds compared with 2,921,366 pounds during the like period of 1936. More than 84 per cent of the total shipments this year were consigned to the United States and about 5 per cent to Germany.

Panama's Banana Exports—Exports of bananas from Panama during the third quarter, amounting to 1,646,466 stems valued at $728,231, was a decrease of 6 per cent in volume and 5.6 per cent in value compared with the previous quarter. Although the decrease was seasonal and not unusual, heavy rains also interfered somewhat with the independent growers placing their fruit at shipping points and was reflected in the decrease in exportations.

Guatemalan Chicle Exports—Exports of chicle from Guatemala, all of which has been consigned to the United States since 1934, amounted to about 1,040,000 pounds during the first seven months of this year and have already greatly exceeded the total exports during the full years of 1934 and 1935. It is expected that production during the present crop year will exceed that of last year by more than 50 per cent.

Guatemalan Banana Exports—Total exports of Guatemalan bananas continue to run slightly over 10 per cent above exports of 1936, the increase being due almost entirely to heavier shipments from the Pacific producing areas. During the first nine months of this year, shipments from those sections were about 35 per cent greater than those of last year, while shipments from the Atlantic producing areas were only 2 per cent higher than during the first nine months of last year. Total exports in the first nine months of this year totaled 6,928,130 stems.

Hardware for Nicaragua—Sales in Nicaragua of hardware of American manufacture have been adversely affected during recent years by the prevailing prices at which German products were offered in the market but it is believed that there is a present opportunity for American manufacturers to regain some of the lost ground as a result of the proposed increase in the price of German merchandise exported to that country.

Pan-American Highway—Work on the steel suspension bridge over the Choluteca River at Choluteca, Honduras, is now nearing completion and it is planned to open the bridge to traffic very shortly. This bridge which forms a link in the Honduran stretch of the Pan-American highway, was constructed under the supervision of an American engineer. The condition of the road in that section of Honduras is still very unsatisfactory due to the road being narrow with an unimproved dirt surface. During the rainy season it will be hardly possible to reach the new bridge by car.

Cuban Steel Imports—Cuban imports of iron and steel products through the Port of Havana amounted to 46,462 metric tons during the first nine months of 1937 compared with receipts of 30,870 tons during the like period of last year. Aggregate imports of iron and steel products from all sources registered an increase of some 50 per cent, those from the United States advancing 54 per cent and those from Europe increasing 44 per cent.

Cuban Avocado Exports—Total exports of avocado pears from Cuba which are almost exclusively shipped to the United States amounted to 13,371,475 pounds during the 1937 season, compared with 9,884,000 pounds last year. In order to protect the reputation and price of Cuban avocados on the United States market standards are prescribed and enforced there. Cuban Department of Agriculture officials report that about 65 per cent of the fruit which is packed fails to meet prescribed standards of quality for export.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay—W[illegible] Ave., 3 rooms, $50; Hemenway St., 4 [illegible] St. Stephen St., 2 rooms, free [illegible] all purposes, $47.50. Apply 19 West[illegible] Place, or call KEN. 8335

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

CARPETS AND RUGS

COMPLETE clearance, everything in Broadloom Carpeting, at worthwhile savings. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKING

SMART dresses, coats, suits and blouses designed or copied; remodeling and alterations. Mrs. Jennie Lane, 673 Boylston Street, Boston. COMmonwealth 8671.

DRESSMAKER wishes customers, exceptionally beautiful work; former owner of Fifth Ave. shop. UN. 4-6862. Extension 23 (N. Y. C.).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 806 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York Regent 4-2290

CHARLOTTE GORDON AGENCY, 130 EAST 56th, N. Y. C., supplies highest type children's nurses, governesses, couples, butlers, cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, housecworkers. Plaza 3-0097.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. (116th), trained nurses, also practical; governesses; infants' nurses. N Y C Un 4-4343

FOLDING CHAIRS

FURNITURE for rent, CHROMESTEEL upholstered divans, chairs, tables. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 37 Haymarket Sq. Boston CAP. 3633

FURRIERS

CHOICE QUALITY FUR COATS at UNUSUAL SAVINGS—Coats from $45.00 to $2500; also custom made coats, no obligation to visit our showroom located in the wholesale district where business is conducted on the highest principles. CHARLES F. MORRIS, Fourth Floor, 328-330 Seventh Avenue, corner 29th Street, New York City.

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear, and custom-made garments of all kinds as very moderate prices. On all merchandise purchased, 5% to 10% discount to Monitor readers. Located in the wholesale district. 345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. PE. 6-2779

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

PRIMARY CALL

Special Primary

Wards 1, 2, 3, and Precincts 1 to 9 inclusive of Ward 8.

Board of Election Commissioners,
City Hall Annex, Court Square,
Boston, November 22, 1937.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of law, notice is hereby given that meetings of members of the Democratic, Republican and The Union political parties in Wards 1, 2, 3, and Precincts 1 to 9 inclusive of Ward 8, of the City of Boston, qualified to vote, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the 30th Day of November, 1937

and all such members will on such date in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote give in their votes for Representative in Congress for the unexpired term.

The polls at said meetings will open at 8 o'clock A. M. and will close at 8 o'clock P. M.

DAVID B. SHAW,
FREDERIC E. DOWLING,
FRANCIS B. McKINNEY,
HILDA HEDSTROM QUIRK,
Board of Election Commissioners

REAL ESTATE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., near Harvard Law School—12-room single house in first-class condition; all improvements; hot water heater; oil burner; will sell for $500 down and balance as rent; price exceptionally low. Telephone Mr. CONWAY, TROwbridge 2278, or evenings, call KIRKland 9873.

BORROW from this bank for satisfaction. Our plan is convenient and economical. CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK, Harvard Sq.

MIAMI, FLA.—Tourist home, 20 rooms, 5 baths, completely furnished; corner lot, 100x150; C. B. S. building; close in; $18,500, terms. Tamiami Trail, 946 S. W. 8th St.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., 6314 Conn. Ave.—Rooms for permanent or transient guests; inner spring mattresses; board optional. Wis. 4717.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—Rooms, single or double, with board; quiet private home, near transportation; garage. West Newton 0215.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 180 Huntington Ave., S. 5—Attractive rooms, running water; opposite The Mother Church; nearby garage, $15.00 MACK.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Large room, second floor; two smaller rooms, third floor; continuous hot water. Tel. COM. 9332.

BROOKLINE, 29 Winchester St.—Attractive sunny rooms for permanent guests or transients, twin beds; parking. LON. 0778.

N. Y. C., 104 East 31st St. (Apt. 4)—Delightful, quiet, sunny single, comforta, refinement; business person. Telephone mornings, CAL. 5-2064.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION as companion or nurse to refined person living alone or elderly couple; middle aged; experienced; willing to travel. Phone Natick (Mass.) 460.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

INSTRUCTION IN BIBLE READING, class and private lessons. N. Y. C. and Brooklyn. Leah Whidden, Tel. MAin 4-7276. Call mornings, evenings.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4668. Opp. May's, 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

Farmer Gets 46c Of Retail Food Dollar

By the Associated Press

Washington

The farmer will receive 46 cents of the consumer's food dollar this year.

United States Agriculture Department economists estimate that the remaining 54 cents would go to processors, wholesalers, transportation lines and retailers.

The farmer's share was said to be the largest since 1929, when he received 47 cents of the dollar.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES—Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPPING to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 466 West 150th St., New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN to solicit orders for beautiful Kentucky evergreens for Christmas decorations, stores, homes, etc.; special cellophane wrapped 50c package of six different evergreens, including mistletoe, holly, blueberry, juniper, mailed on request; excellent seller to grocories trade. SPANGLER BROS., Prospect, KY.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. Z-130, Indianapolis.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 17/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 6 Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9611.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's mondmark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands." 52 Saunders Street.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LEEDS, 6—Mrs. Ogden Taylor receives paying guests in her refined home; near Christian Science church. 69 Victoria Road.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HOMECROFT, PAIGNTON (near Torquay), Devonshire—This boarding establishment, one minute sea, on level, as going concern with or without full equipment; 11 bedrooms, large box room, lounge, dining room seat 30; price £2600 freehold. £2000 may be left on mortgage. APPLY PUDDOE & BUTTLE, AUCTIONEERS, PAIGNTON.

DRESSMAKING

ALICE CARTER for Gowns, Tailored Costumes, Coats, etc. Renovations willingly undertaken. 31 Gladstone St., Mansfield. Notts.

HAIRDRESSERS

Liverpool—Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Culture, MAVIS WALKER, 89, Fazakerley St., Church St. Royal 4189.

OPTICIANS

CHAS. B. HASOM, Consulting Optician, 6 Parker St., LIVERPOOL 1. Tel.: Royal 439

POST VACANT

LINCS.—Good cook wanted immediately; kitchen maid kept. MRS. DAWSON, Highfield, Louth, Lincs.

EDINBURGH—Housekeeper, lady about 30-35, small school; capable of complete control; good salary. The Grange Home School, Grange Loan.

POST WANTED

GENTLEWOMAN, experienced housekeeping, wishes post as companion with light household duties, or caretaker. Box W-296, BCM/CSM, London

WANTED—Post as housekeeper or companion-help, experienced housekeeper, plain cooking. Box C Mackegzie 170 Prospecthill Road, Glasgow, S. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

EDINBURGH—Large bright bed-sitting rooms with board and attendance. HUTCHISON, 194 Restalrig Road South.

TEACHERS

LESSONS in SINGING AND VOICE PRODUCTION—Madam Grace Ashby A.R.C.M. (Mrs. ROGERS). Address 64, Macaulay, Benham, Newcastle-on-Tyne 6. Tel. 23472.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

ASHBURN HOTEL
London, 111 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Frobisher 2623—Overlooks gardens; near station, museums and park. 10 mins. Piccadilly; hot water, radio and telephone in all bedrooms; central heating and lift; first class chef; near churches.

AT THE DRAGON HOUSE, Washford, Somerset, will be found quiet, comfort, perfect cooking, and centrally heated bedrooms in a delightfully furnished 17th Century Country House between Exmoor and the Quantocks. Illustrated booklet on request.

BOURNEMOUTH—EAST CLIFF—Lynton Court
Next door Christian Science church. 46 rooms (14 due south, 9 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, extra grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 3½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. E. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH—CHINE CRESCENT—CHESTER HOUSE
A private hotel on the choicest part of West Cliff by Durley Chine, amidst picturesque surroundings, within easy distance of sea and all amusements. Proprietors, MR. and MRS. A. WHITE. Tel 946.

BOURNEMOUTH—POOLE ROAD—ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel. 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts (inclusive terms from) gns.

Bournemouth, Overcliff Dr. Ph. Southbourne 1044
SUNSHINE CORNER
Hotel facing sea. We cannot escape the sun. Winter terms on request. M. & Mrs. H. J. Morgan.

BOURNEMOUTH—WAVERLEY ROAD—NEAVETTA
East Cliff, close to sea and Christian Science church. 3½ gns. Tel. 716. Mrs. Morrison.

BOURNEMOUTH—GERVIS ROAD EAST—YENTON
For comfort, rest and study, we can meet your need. Room. Phone: 2710

BOURNEMOUTH, S. "Craigrie," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr and Mrs. Monk. Tel S'bourne 1180

NEAR BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Near sea, sports and riding; stables. MR. and MRS. RIDDEY. 117, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 38

BRIGHTON, Clarisse, 34 Oriental Place, 1 doors sea—Board residence from 3½ gns. Tel and cold water in bedrooms, near church. CAPT. WALSH Tel 26611

IN EASTBOURNE Visit
THE DORCHESTER
Upperton Road
Large sunny rooms, h. & c. Good cuisine, congenial atmosphere. Near Christian Science church and shops. Putting green. Terms Moderate. Tel. 1440

SEE PAGE 18

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20

Now!

The time to "do something" about that new Will or Trust Fund is now.

Trust Department

THE NATIONAL
Shawmut Bank
40 WATER STREET · BOSTON

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

For your enjoyment we present each Monday evening, from 9 to 10 o'clock, over Station WBZ—the Philadelphia Orchestra, with guest artists

JOIN THE RED CROSS

Associated Press Quotations — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1937 — Associated Press Quotations

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,700,000
Previous day 1,517,300
1937 vol. to date 375,288,735
1936 vol. to date 437,823,682

Stock Market Is Uneven Following An Early Upturn

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Stock market leaders ran into selling after an opening rally today and gains of 1 to 3 points were cut or converted into losses.

Steels and motors led the initial foray and were among the first to slide when offerings began to appear. Some again tilted forward near the final hour after hitting new lows on the morning recession. Declines, however, were plentiful.

Volume picked up at intervals, transfers being at the rate of about 1,700,000 shares.

News Reports

Analysts generally searched in vain for a sign of reversal in the business downtrend and the runup at the start was attributed mainly to in-and-out traders speculating on at least a temporary comeback after yesterday's sharp relapse.

Washington developments were uninspiring marketwise, with the belief growing the Administration's program would be pushed through Congress and tax revision desired by the financial district put over to the regular session in January.

Even utilities were unresponsive to word the President would hold the first of his conferences with power and light company officials in the afternoon.

Weakness of American Telephone and du Pont shares helped to discourage recovery proponents. These were down around 4 points each at one time.

About even to off as much as 3 or so the greater part of the time were Crucible, Republic, National Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, J. I. Case, Deere, Oliver Farm, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Public Service of N. J., American Can, Allied Chemical, Standard Oil of N. J., Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, Allis Chalmers, J. C. Penney Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Monsanto Chemical, American Smelting, St. Joseph Lead, National Lead and Loew's.

U. S. Steel, Bethlehem and Chrysler were given belated support.

Vanadium was resistant when a dividend of $1 was voted, the first since 1931.

U. S. Bonds Lower

Most United States Government obligations lost moderate ground in a retreating bond market today.

Losses ranging to 8-32s of a point were recorded in late dealings in the Treasury list. Liquidation lightened in corporate issues, but many dropped to new lows for the year, notably secondary rails, which faced news of receding rail traffic.

Down fractionally to 4 points at one time were Armour of Delaware 4s, Bethlehem Steel 4½s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Southern Pacific 4½s, National Dairy 3⅜s and U. S. Rubber 5s.

Further selling also depressed most foreign bonds, resulting in losses ranging to about 3 points in Abitibi Power 5s, Japan 5½s, Brazil 6⅛s and Colombia 6s.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Stocks shifted unevenly in light trading on the curb exchange today, with moderate losses and gains prevailing in late dealings.

Earlier rallying tendencies, enabling many issues to recoup part of yesterday's late losses, lost momentum around midday.

Down fractions to more than a point were Aluminum of America, American Cyanamid "B," Gulf Oil, Newmont and Montgomery Ward "A." Most utilities were fractionally higher, including American Gas & Electric, American Light & Traction, Electric Bond & Share and Niagara Hudson.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: There was a general recovery in late dealings in the stock market, as expected continental selling did not materialize and supporting orders came into the market. Industrials and oils recovered practically all their early losses and international shares showed a marked improvement. British funds, foreign bonds and home rails, however, remained weak.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a mixed tone and international issues were in better demand. Government bonds displayed a firmer tone, rentes closing 5 centimes lower to 30 up. Suez Canal declined 100 francs and Royal Dutch was down about 50 francs. The industrial group was weak.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed ¾d to 1¼d net lower in sympathy with lower stock markets and weakness in Winnipeg grain. Prices steadied partially at the close on buying by Argentine shippers. Bombay buying of cotton futures encountered hedging and selling against Egyptian cotton. The market closed very steady and unchanged to 1 point higher.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Dolphin Paint & Varnish $2 Class A	50c	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Leow's (Marcus) Theaters, Ltd. 7% pf	$1.75	Dec.	15	Dec. 4
Mdind Oil Co $2 pf	25c	Dec.	1	Nov. 24
Monolith Portland Cements 8% pf	50c	Dec.	15	Dec. 1

Final

Burgess Battery Co	$3	Dec.	15	Dec. 4
Hawaiian Sugar	20c	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Honolulu Gas Co. Ltd. (fully paid stock)	60c	Dec.	10	Dec. 1

Increased

Alum Gds Mfg Co	40c	Dec.	15	Dec. 3
S'west Con Gas Util Corp	$1	Dec.	10	Dec. 1
No Am Aviation	12½c	Dec.	22	Dec. 10
Nor Oklahoma Gas Co (new)	35c	Nov.	24	Nov. 14

Regular

Aetna Ball Bearing	40c	Dec.	20	Dec. 10
Bohn Alu&Brass	$1.25	Dec.	21	Dec. 10
Boston&Alb R R	$2.25	Dec.	21	Nov. 30
Credit Accept Corp	$1.40	conv pf	25c	Q Dec. 15 Nov. 30
Detroit City Gas Co	6% pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	1 Nov. 24
Midland Oil 95 pf	25c	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Motor Finance Cor	25c	Q Nov.	30	Nov. 13
Motor Finance Corp pf	$1.25	Q Dec.	27	Dec. 18
Neisner Bros Inc	50c	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Package Machinery Co	35c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Penna Power Co pf	$6.80	M Jan.	3	Dec. 20
Penna Power Co pf	$6.80	M Feb.	1	Jan. 20
Penna Power Co pf	$6.80	M Mar.	1	Feb. 21

(Continued on Bond and Curb Page)

Inactive Stocks

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
59	40	Abr & Straus (2½g)	10	40	40	40	Nov 18
100½	97	Ala & Vicks (6)	10	97	97	97	M'y 11
166	146	Albany & Susq (9a)	50	146	146	146	Oct 5
110	103	Allez & West (6)	10	103	103	103	Apr 26
160	125	Am Bank Note pf (3)	10	125	125	125	Nov 17
29	23½	Am Br Shoe pf (5½)	1	115	115	115	— 10
225	175	Am Coal	40	22½	23	23	— ¾
75	53	Am Cryst S 6% pf (6)	10	82	82	82	Nov 19
170	140	Am Express (6)	10	175	175	175	Oct 28
58	46½	Am News (3)	60	58	57	57	—2
148	125	Am Rad & St pf (7)	20	150	150	150	Nov 3
111	96	Am Ship Bldg (2a)	180	26	25	26	—1
121¼	116¾	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	20	103	103	103	Nov 17
100	95	Arch-D-M pf (7)	20	119¼	119	119	Nov 17
106	74	Artloom pf (7)	80	95	95	95	Sep 14
88	73	Assoc Inv pf ww (5)	50	74	74	74	Nov 20
133	112¾	Assoc Inv pf xw (5)	10	74	74	74	Nov 20
132½	115¼	Atlas Powder pf (5)	30	116	115	115	Nov 19
110¼	99	Austin N pr A (5½)	10	20	20	20	—3
105	83¾	Aviation Corp (Del)	10	99	99	99	Nov 17
75¾	63	US Smelt Ref (6g)	2	65½	65½	65½	— ½
136½	48¾	US Smelt pf (3½)	6	53½	52½	53½	—1½
150	100¼	US Steel (12)	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	Nov 20
156	114	US Steel pf (7)	660	81¼	78½	81¼	+2¾
83	76¾	US Tobacco (5a)	13	103	103	103	—1½
135	119¾	US Tobacco pf (7)	6	120¾	120¼	120¼	+2¾
		United Stkyds (1½)	6	4½	4½	4½	
		United Stores A	9	2¾	2¾	2¾	
		United Stores pf	21	11	11	11	— ½
		Univ-Cyc-Sti (1)	1	50	50	50	Nov 19
		Univ Leaf Tob (3a)	1	11	11	11	Nov 19
		Utilities P & Lt A	3	1½	1½	1½	

6%	1½	Ulen & Co		
100½	31½	Underwd-Ell (4½g)	1	2
18%	9	Union B & Pap (½g)	20	9¾
111	61½	Union Carb (3.20g)	30	63
148¾	82	Union Oil Cal (1.20a)	32	19¼
99¾	78	Union Pacific (6)	13	83¾
31½	23¾	Union Tk Car (1.60)	1	32
24¾	8¾	United Air Lines	1	23¾
33¾	19¾	United Aircraft (4½g)	82	71¼
39¼	15	United Am Bosch	1	17½
81	47	United Biz (1.60)	1	9
35	20	United Carbon (4a)	3	18½
8½	3	United-Carr P (3)	2	37
46¾	25¼	United-Carr pf (.20g)	78	23
16	5	United Corp (3)	15	3¾
26¾	6½	United Drug (½g)	15	30½
9	3¾	United Dyewd (1a)	1	6½
62	34	United Elec Coal	12	6½
34	9	United Ex & P (2)	1	5
32	9	United Fruit (3)	10	30
113½	101	United Gas Imp (1)	41	111¾
16½	3½	United Gas I pf (5)	1	105
34¾	6¾	United Purisd (.30g)	12	5¾
100½	75	US & Foreign Sec	5	6¾
3¾	2¾	US & For S pf (6)	3	70
34⅞	31½	US Distributing	2	70
137	53½	US Freight (4%g)	1	1
23½	6¼	US Gypsum (2a)	3	91½
70	34	US Hoffman Mach	3	8
43¾	18½	US Hoff M pf (2¾)	1	33
15¾	3¾	US Indus Alco	1	18¾
6¾	1½	US Leather	1	5
112	85	US Leather A	2	88
72¼	34	US Lea pr pf (12¾kg)	2	7¾
19¾	3¼	US Pipe&Fdry (3)	15	27
118	45½	US Realty & Imp	39	36
148	34½	US Rubber (2)	1	45½
78¾	53¾	US Rubber 1 pf	31	48½
136½	48¾	US Smelt Ref (6g)	2	65½
150	100¼	US Smelt pf (3½)	6	53½
156	114	US Steel (12)	1	66¾
		US Steel pf (7)	660	81¼
		US Tobacco (5a)	13	103
		US Tobacco pf (7)	6	120¾
		United Stkyds (1½)	6	4½
		United Stores A	9	2¾
		United Stores pf	21	11
		Univ-Cyc-Sti (1)	1	50
		Univ Leaf Tob (3a)	1	11
		Utilities P & Lt A	3	1½

3½	¾	Vadsco		
44¾	14¼	Van Raalte (3½g)	5	¾
39¾	9¼	Vanadium	8	20¾
47	38	Vick Chemical (2a)	26	14⅞
12¾	2¾	Va-Caro Chemical	15	3¾
74⅞	18½	Va-C Ch 6%pf(1½kt)	11	3¾
135	119¾	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	119¾

10½	2	Wabash Ry		
18⅝	2½	Wabash pf A	2	3
19⅜	7½	Waldorf Sys (.90g)	3	4
92½	75	Walgreen (2)	8	19¾
99¾	78	Walgreen pf ww(4½)	1	77
19¾	17	Walk (H)G&W(2½g)	8	38¾
3¾	3¼	Walkr(H) G&Wpf(1)	1	18
19¾	7½	Walworth	44	8½
10¾	2	Ward Baking A	2	12
99¼	40	Ward Baking B	16	3½
18	6¾	Ward Bak pf (3¾k)	1	3
69½	36	Warner Pict	42	42
12¼	2⅝	Warner Pict pf	82	7¼
35¼	10	Warren Bros	13	3⅝
45	16	Warren Bros cv pf	4	10
38¼	11½	Warren Fdy & P (2a)	1	10
80¾	20	Waukesha Mot (1a)	2	20
9¾	2½	Wayne Pump (2a)	14	13¾
56	23¼	Webster Eisenlohr	17	25
84½	73½	Wesson O & S (½ga)	1	2¾
30⅛	16	Wesson O & S pf (4)	7	26
9	3¾	West Auto Sup (1.80)	11	73½
11¾	2⅝	West Maryland	62	34
24¾	9	West Mary 2 pf	12	5
33¾	10¾	West Pacific	3	10
11¼	1½	West Pacific pf	2	54
83½	25½	West Union (2½g)	31	26½
57¾	17¾	Westinah Air (1a)	12	25
107⅞	88¼	West El & M (4g)	112	92
30⅜	10¾	Weston El In (½g)	2	14½
37¼	10¾	Westvaco Chl (1)	2	12¼
34½	24	Westvaco C pf (1½)	1	23
85	19	Wheeling Steel	23	23
126¼	85	Wheel Stl pf (4x)	1	60½
90¾	66	Wheel Stl pr pf (5)	1	75
23½	14½	White Dental (1.20)	1	15
33⅜	6	White Motor	17	15
18⅞	8½	White Rk MSp (1.40)	2	9½
6¾	1⅝	White Sew Mach	5	2
46⅜	11	White Sew M pf	7	2
6¼	1¾	Wilcox O & G	3	2¼
5½	2½	Willys-Overland	4	2⅞
12	6½	Willys-Over pf (.60)	4	2⅞
13¼	4⅜	Wilson & Co (1½)	4	6½
91¾	55	Wilson 8s pf (6)	19	53¾
65⅜	35	Woolworth (2.40)	1	55
47	12	Worth P & M	35	36¾
100	40	Worth P&M pf B	6	17
54	51	Worth cv pr pf (4½)	2	50½
39	34½	Worth pr pf (4½)	1	54
76	58½	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	62

62½	22½	Yale & Towne (.60)	4	23
27¾	7½	Yellow Truck & C	71	9¾
101⅞	35	Young S & W (3)	1	21¾
115	70	Young S&T (4)	1	21¾
43¾	12	Youngs S&T pf (5½)	95	36¾
9¼	2½	Zenith Radio (2g)	2	77
		Zonite Products	13	3

RIGHTS

		Expire				
A	Gliddon	Dec. 15	21	⅛	⅛	

(a) ex-dividend; (r) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or warrant; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (rw) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
55	38	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	39	39	39	Nov 22
85	44	Acme Steel (4)	3	64	64	64	
23⅝	8½	Adams Exp (.30g)	37	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (3)	2	19	19	19	
36	16½	Addressograph (1.60)	6	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1½	Advance Rumely	3	1½	1½	1½	
80½	48¼	Air Reduction (1a)	33	48⅝	48	48¼	+ ⅛
5¼	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	4	1	1	1	
15⅜	8	Alaska Jun (.80a)	16	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	1	Alleghany	22	1½	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
86½	10	Allegany pf xw	1	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
59¾	11	Allegany pf $30 ww	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Nov 19
59	11	Allegany pf $40 ww	4	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
53½	10½	Allegany pr pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
45⅝	13	Allen Bld (1.60)	3	14⅛	14¼	14¼	Nov 22
27⅞	8⅛	Allen Indust (1)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
258½	148	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
17½	9½	Allied Kid (1a)	11	152	145	149	+1
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Nov 22
21⅞	6¼	Allied Stores (.30a)	6	12¼	11⅞	12	— ⅛
85	50	Allied Stores pf (5)	50	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	3	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	—1⅝
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	83	40¼	37⅝	40¼	+1
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	2	13	13	13	Nov 22
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	12	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
114½	52	Amerada (2)	1	19	19	19	— 1
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	11	53	51½	53	
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	4	63	62¾	63	Nov 15
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	2	13½	13½	13¼	— ⅝
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	9	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
174	181⅞	Am Can pf (7)	17	84	82	82½	— ½
71	18¼	Am Car & Fdy (⅛g)	3	187⅞	187½	187½	Nov 16
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	15	39½	38½	39	—1⅜
33¾	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	2	38½	37½	37⅝	
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	25	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	90	90	90	—2
23⅝	8¼	Am Colortype	2	98	98	98	—2
30¾	8¼	Am Comi Alcohol	1	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (3½g)	10	14	14	14	
13½	3	Am Encaustic Tiling	8	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
17	5	Am European	1	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	Nov 18
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	12	4⅝	4¼	4½	
58⅞	17	Am & For P 4$ pf	4	20	20	20	Nov 22
68⅞	19	Am & For P 5$ pf	4	20	20	20	
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	20	10⅞	10	10¼	— ⅛
11¼	2½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	5	11	10⅜	11	+ ⅛
55¾	20¼	Am Hide & Leather	5	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
52⅜	32¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	21	21	21	— ⅜
4¾	1⅛	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	35	35	35	+ ⅛
27⅝	14	Am Ice	7	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
17¾	6⅝	Am Ice pf (1½g)	2	16	16	16	— ¼
58⅞	14½	Am International	4	7	7	7	— ⅛
125	53	Am Locomotive	15	16¾	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
29⅜	10½	Am Locomotive pf	1	64½	64½	64½	+3½
13¾	3	Am M & Fdy (1)	10	13½	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
68¾	24¾	Am M & Met (.80)	8	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
129½	100	Am Metal (1¼g)	17	27¼	25	27¼	+2½
16½	3	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	3	100	100	100	
87⅛	31	Am Power & Light	97	7⅞	6¾	7⅜	— ⅜
72½	26	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	1	62	61½	61½	— ¾
29½	9¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	21	36¾	35¾	36½	
45¼	15½	Am Rad & St S (.60)	84	12¾	11¾	12½	+ ⅜
101⅝	70	Am Roll Mill (2g)	41	21¼	19½	21¼	+1¼
36	17½	Am Roll Mill pf (4½g)	36	74	73	73	—1½
39	7½	Am Safety Raz (2)	11	19⅜	18¼	18¾	—1⅛
105¾	41½	Am Seating (1¼g)	9	13	12⅜	13	— ⅛
154	125	Am Smelt & R (4g)	98	43¼	41	43¼	+1½
67½	46	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	125	125	125	Nov 19
73¼	22½	Am Snuff (3a)	2	47½	47½	47½	— ½
26½	8½	Am Stl Fdrs (3)	34	24	22½	23½	— ½
58⅞	28	Am Stores	12	8½	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	28	28	28	
25⅞	14	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	111	111	111	+3⅛
187	140	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	54	144⅜	140⅞	143¾	—1
99	65¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ⅜
99⅛	68½	Am Tobacco (5)	9	69	67¾	67¾	— ¾
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	10	27	25½	25½	—1⅝
20½	4¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	4	137½	136⅞	136⅞	—1
29½	8	Am Type Founders	17	8⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ¼
107	82	Am Wat Wks (.80)	85	13¾	12¾	13¾	+ ⅞
14⅝	3½	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	83	83	83	
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3½)	24	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	17	33½	31	32½	—1¼
79¾	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	26	6½	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¼g)	1	38	38	38	Nov 10
97	39	Anacon W&C (4)	257	26⅞	25⅝	26¼	+1⅜
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.60a)	2	40	40	40	—2
37½	½	Andes Copper	1	16	16	16	+ ½
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	14½	14¼	14½	Nov 19
46	29	Arch-Dan-M (2)	1	4	4	4	
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	28	28	28	—1
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	1	99½	99½	99½	Nov 17
99½	65	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	90	6½	5⅞	6	
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	3	65	65	65	— ¼
70½	30	Armstrong Cork (2g)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 23
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅞g)	9	35	33⅞	34	—1
17¾	2⅝	Artloom	4	6½	6¼	6½	— ⅜
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
101	71	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
125	83	Assd Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	71	71	71	Nov 18
57½	35	Assoc Invest (3a)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
94¾	34	Atch T & S F (2g)	1	42	42	42	Nov 16
104	77½	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	19	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
55½	18	Atl Gulf & W In	2	7	6½	6½	Nov 22
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	23	20¼	19¾	20	
116½	101¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Nov 17
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	2	40	40	40	Nov 22
94	40½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	9—1¼
18¼	4½	Atlas Powder (3½g)	4	8	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
36¾	6¼	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
9½	2	Auburn Auto	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
9¼	2¼	Austin Nichols	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—1 ⅛
		Aviation Corp	24	3¼	3	3	— ⅛

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	19	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	108	10¾	10	10¾	
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	32	13	12	12½	— ¼
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	35	35	35	Nov 20
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	12	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
32	8½	Barker Bros	3	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
35⅛	10	Barnsdall (1)	26	12¾	12¼	12⅜	
30¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅜a)	1	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	17	16	16	— ⅜
105⅜	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	92	92	92	Nov 10
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	97	97	97	— ⅛
15⅜	7⅝	Belding-Hem (1)	5	8¼	8	8¼	
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	25	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	9	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
62⅝	34	Best & Co (2½a)	2	33	32½	32½	—1½
105½	4:	Beth Steel (4g)	201	46½	43¼	46½	+2½
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (7)	7	88	87	87	— ½
129½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	21	3%	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
69¾	25	Bigelow-San (3½g)	1	11	11	11	
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	2	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	7	12¼	12	12¼	
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	*88	22½	20½	22⅜	+ ⅛
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	25⅞	25½	25⅞	— ⅛
28	17½	Borden (1.60)	4	14	14	14	—1
50⅜	24¼	Borg Warner (2a)	36	18⅜	17⅜	18½	+ ⅛
15⅜	3	Boston & Maine	28	27¾	26½	27¾	— ⅛
4½	⅛	Botany C M A	2	3⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
35⅜	18¼	Bower R Bear (2g)	6	1⅛	1	1	
23¼	7	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	42	19⅛	18¾	18⅝	+ ⅜
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	32	9	8½	8⅞	— ⅛
53½	30½	Briggs & Strat (5)	4	20½	19½	20	
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	4	30	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	—1¼
53	6	Bkln-Man Tr	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	30	10½	10	10½	— ⅛
50	36	Brown Shoe (3)	8	34⅜	33⅞	34	—1
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (½g)	1	21½	21	21	
25¼	6½	Bdcyrus-Erie (¾g)	1	36	36	36	Nov 22
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5	3⅜s '43-45 June	106.28	106.26	106.28
3	2½s '41	106.20	106.18	106.18
1	3⅜s '47-43	107.11	107.11	107.11
1	3½s '46-43	106.21	106.21	106.21
2	3½s '48-44	106.15	106.15	106.15
9	4s '54-44	111.25	111.21	111.25
35	2¾s '47-45	103.2	103	103.2
2	3¾s '56-46	110	110	110
1	3½s '49-46	105.9	105.6	105.9
9	4¼s '52-47	116.8	116.8	116.8
2	3¾s '51-48	101.9	101.9	101.9
14	2½s '52-49	98.22	98.22	98.22
4	2¾s '54-51	100.16	100.16	100.16
25	3s '55-51	103.16	103.14	103.16
16	2¾s '60-56	101.8	101	101.4
13	2¾s '59-56	100.7	100.7	100.7

Federal Farm Mortgage

10	3s '49-44	102.23	102.23	102.23

Home Owners' Loan

3	2¾s '49-39	100.31	100.31	100.31
4	2¾s '44-42	100.23	100.20	100.23
6	3s '52-44	102.32	102.18	102.32

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
7	Alleghany 5s '49	60	60	60
11	Alleghany 5s '50 st	26	25½	26
5	Allied Strs 4½s '50	93	92	93
86	Allis Chalmers 4s '52	101¼	100	100¾
6	Am & For P 5s '2030	58	55	55
2	Am Ice 5s '53	96	96	96
8	AmIGChem 5¼s '49	103	103	103
41	Am T & T 5½s '43	113¾	112⅞	113
76	Am T&T 3¼s '66	100	99⅝	100
27	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	100⅛	100⅜	100⅜
145	Am T&T 5½s '41	100	99⅝	100
3	Am Tdr cv '50	105	105	105
1	Am W W & E 6s '75	96	96	96
20	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	101¼	101	101¼
19	Ang C Nitra deb '67	33	33	33
2	Arm Del 4s '57	83	83	83
39	Arm Del 4s '55	85⅛	81½	82
36	AT&SF 4s '95	107½	107½	107½
5	At & SF 4s '95 reg	105¼	105½	105¼
15	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	105	104¾	105
9	Atl Cbst AL 5s '44	99½	99¼	99⅜
2	Atl & Birm 4s '33	20	20	20
5	ACL cls 4s '52	76	76	76
1	A C Line 3½s '65	74	74	74
2	Atl & Dan 1st '48	32	29½	29½
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	62½	62½	62½
8	B&O rfg 4s '95	47⅛	46	46
7	B&O 1st 5s '48	82	81	81
45	B&O rfg 5s '95	41¾	40½	40½
28	B & O 5s '96 P	40¾	40	40
16	B&O 5s 2000 D	40	40	40
141	B&O cv 4½s '60	36¼	35¼	35½
56	B&O 4s '48	78	76⅜	76⅝
23	B&O ss S W '50	57¾	56½	56½
4	Bank Aroo cn 4s '51	106	106	106
1	Bang & Aro cn 5s '45	105¾	105¾	105¾
36	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	100½	99¼	99⅝
276	Beth Stl 3¾s '60	92¼	91⅞	91⅞
3	Big Sandy 4s '44	107¾	107¾	107¾
9	Boston&Me 5s '67	50	49	49
8	Boston&Me 4½s JJ'61	45	45	45
9	Boston&Me 5s '55	60	59	59
2	Bos & NY AirI 4s '55	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
7	BotConMills 6½s '34	9½	8½	8½
3	BotConM 6½s '3446	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
24	Bklyn Edis 3¼s '66	102	101¾	102
19	Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	60¼	60	60
12	Bklyn UnElist 5s '50	84	83½	84
20	Bklyn U Gas 5s '45	112	111	111
8	Bklyn U GGas 5s '57 B	97½	96¾	97
1	Buf R&P 2¼s '57	48½	48	48
2	Bush .T Bldg 5s '60	57	57	57
5	Cal Pack 5s '40	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	Can Nat 3s '69 JIy	116½	116½	116½
1	Can Nat 3s '64 Aug	119¼	118¼	118½
10	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113¼	113¼	113¼
14	Can Pac 5s '44	112	111¾	111¾
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	102	102	102
5	Can Pac 4½s '60	96½	96½	96½
20	Can Pac 4s perp	85¾	85½	85½
1	Cen Foundry 6s '41	101½	101½	101½
1	Cen of Ga ch 5s '45	12	12	12
6	Cen Il E & G 5s '51	96½	95¾	96½
1	Cen New Eng 5s '61	43	43	43
6	Cen R R N J 5s '87	35½	333	33
22	Cen RR NJ 5s '37 reg	26¼	26¼	26¼
1	Cen Steel 8s '41	116¾	116¾	116¾
4	Certain-td-5½s '48	60	58	60
20	Champion Pa&P4¾s '50	105¾	105¼	105¼
4	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	93¾	93⅝	93¾
17	Chi&Alton 3s '49	23	23	23
5	CB&Q rfg 5s 'TIA	105¾	105½	105½
19	CB&Q 4½s '77	102	102	102
21	CB&Q gen 4s '58	108⅜	107⅞	107⅞
12	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	13	12½	12½
3	Chi E Ill 5s '51 ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	Chi & Erie 5s '82	109¾	109¾	109¾
33	Chi Gt West 4s '59	17	15⅝	15⅝
68	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9½	9	9¼
50	CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	3½	3⅜	3½
3	CM & SP 4½s '89 E	28⅜	28½	28½
8	CM & SP gen 4s '89	27	27	27
7	Chi & N W 6½s '36	21	20¼	20¼
10	Chi & N W 5s 2037	9¼	9	9¼
1	Chi & N W gm 5s '87	18¾	18¼	18¾
67	Chi & N W cv 4½s '49	5⅝	5½	5½
4	Chi & N W 4½s 2037	9½	9¼	9¼
39	Chi & N W 4½s 2037 C	9½	9	9
2	Chi & N W 4s '87	17½	17½	17½
7	Chi & N W 2½s '87	17½	17	17½
16	CRI & P 4½s '52 A	8⅛	8	8
4	CRI & P 4½s '52 A ct	7½	7½	7½
9	CRI & P 4s '88 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
2	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	8	7¾	7¾
14	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	Chi Un Sta 4s '63 D	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Chi Un Sta 3½s '63	107½	107½	107½
1	Chi Un Sta 3½s '81	106	105	105
1	Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	92½	92½	92½
7	Chi & W Ind 4s '52	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1	Childs Co 5s '45	82	82	82
4	Cinn G & E 3½s '67	106	106	106
7	Cinn G & E 3½s '68	102	101⅝	102
13	CCC & St L Cairo4s'30	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Clev Elec Ill 3⅜s '65	110	110	110
2	Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	103	103	103
1	Clev Un Ter 5s '73	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2	Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	92	92	92
3	Col & So 4½s '80	39¼	39¼	40
21	Columbia G 5s '52 May	93¾	93½	93½
3	Columbia G 5s 1961	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
5	Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
11	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97⅞	96½	96½
83	Coml Cred 2¾s '42	100	99½	99⅝
5	Com'l Inv Tr3½s'61	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
3	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	105	104¾	104¾
7	Con Coal Del 5s '60	50½	50½	50½
8	Con Edis 3¼s '46	104⅜	104⅜	104¾
7	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¼	107	107
39	Con Oil 3½s '51	99¼	94⅛	94⅜
5	Consum Pow 3½s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
17	Crane Co 3½s '51	99¼	98½	98½
10	Crown Cork 4s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Crown Will 6s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
21	Cuba Nō Ry 5½s '42	45	44½	44½
4	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	63⅝	62¾	63⅜
1	Del P&L 4½s '71	105½	105½	105½
4	D & R & 4½s '36	14	13	13
12	D & RG 4s '36	14	13¾	13¾
5	D & RG West 5s '55	5½	5½	6½
2	D&RGW 5s'55 Asd	5½	5½	5½
10	D R G West 5s '78	9¾	9½	9¾
5	Det Edis 4½s '61	113	113	113
18	Det Ed 4s '65	109¾	109½	109½
2	Dow Chem 3s '51	101½	101½	101½
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
25	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	100	99½	100
56	Erie rfg 5s '67	42½	40¾	40¾
50	Erie rfg 5s '75	42½	40¾	40¾
3	Erie gen lien 4s '96	53½	52	52
1	Erie cv 5s '53 B	49	49	49
1	Fed Lt & T 5s '42	95¾	95¾	95¾
10	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8½	8½	8½
24	Fla E Cst 5s '74	7¼	7	7
8	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Gen Cable 5½s '47	97	97	97
14	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103¾	103	103
1	Gen Mot-Ac 3¼s '51	101¾	101⅜	101¾
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	45½	45	45
1	Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	19½	19	19
3	Goodrich 4½s '56	90	90	90
1	Goodrich 6s '45	91¾	91¾	91¾
45	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	141¾	101	101
1	Gt Nor Ry 6½s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Gt Nor 7s '73	98	98	98
10	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	87¼	87	87¼
66	Gt Nor 4s '46G	101	100⅝	100⅝
31	Gt Nor 4s '46H	93¾	93	93¼
18	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	78¼	78	78
9	G Bay&W deb B	9½	3¼	9½
1	Gulf St Util 4s '66	101	101	101
2	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	98¾	98¾	98¾
6	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	30	29	29
4	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	50¾	50½	50½
4	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	17¾	16¾	16¾
11	Ill Cen 4½s '66	37½	37	37
10	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	43¼	43¼	43½
1	Ill Steel 4½s '40	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Ind&Lou 4s '56	14¼	14	14
1	Inland St 3¾s '61	103	103	103
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32	60	60	60
1	Interb R Tr 5½s '32 ct	60	60	60
1	Interb R Tr 6s '32	20¾	20¾	20¾
21	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	55	54½	54½
5	Interlake Iron 4s '47	71	71	71
4	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	4⅞	4¾	4¾
1	Int Gt Nor 5s '52	17¾	17¾	17¾
3	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	16¾	16¾	16¾
29	Int Hydro El 6s '44	64	63	63
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	48	48	48
1	Int Paper 5s '47	95	95	95
6	Int Rys C A 5½s'47	97½	97½	97½
6	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	80	80	80
67	Int T&T 4½s '52	52½	51¾	51¾
55	Int T&T 5s '55	55½	54½	55
3	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3	3	3
6	JamesF&Clea 4s '59	83½	83	83
1	Kansas C Mich 4s '90	92¾	92¾	92¾
13	K C South 3s '50	62¾	62	62
70	K C South 3s '50	70	70	70
1	K C Term 4s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
7	Kans G & E 4½s '80	104½	104½	104½
1	Keith B P 6s '46	86½	86½	86½
150	Kings&QEl&P 6s '97	150½	150½	150½
9	Kings Co Elev 4s '49	84½	83½	84½
3	Kings Co Lt 5s '54	100	100	100
5	Koppers Co 4s '51	101½	101¼	101¼
8	Lac Gas 5½s '53	64¾	64¾	64¾
1	L S & M S 3½s '97	98½	98½	98½
4	Leh Val Coal 6s '38	86¾	86¾	86¾
7	Leh Val Coal 5s '54	37	35½	37
3	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	28¼	28	28
4	Lehigh Val 4½s2003	34	32½	32½
12	Leh Val 4s 2003	26¼	26¼	26¼
9	Liquid Carb 4s '47	102	101	101
10	Loews 3½s '46	97½	97½	97½
16	Louisia&Ark 5s '69	71½	71¼	71¼
1	Louis N 4½s 2003	84	84	84
67	Louis&N un 4s '40	104½	103⅞	103⅞
9	Louis&N 3¾s 2003	83½	83	83
2	Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	38½	38½	38½
1	Manhat Ry 4s '90	30¼	30¼	30¼
1	Marion Stdhov 6s '47	70	70	70
1	Met Edison 4½s '56	44	44	44
17	NY Edis 3¼s'65	101¾	101¾	101⅝
10	NY Edis 3¼s'66	102	102	102
8	NY Lack&W 4s'73 A	85	85	85
12	NYNH&H cv 6s'48	23½	23½	23½
4	NYNH&H cv 5s'40	37½	37	37½
2	NYNH&H 4s'55	20¼	20½	20¼
3	NYNH&H 4s'56	20¼	20¼	20¼
3	NYNH&H 4s'57	8¼	8	8
1	NY O & W rfg 4s'92	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	NY O & W gen 4s'55	6	6	6
1	NY Ry 6s'55 ct	23½	21½	21½
1	NY S&W rfh 5s'37	15	14½	14½
8	NY Tel 4½s'39	106¾	106¾	106¾
4	NY Tel 3¼s'67	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	99	99	99
1	Niagara Sh 5½s'50	90	90	90
3	Nor Sou 5s'61 ct	9	9	9
8	Norf & W 4s'96	116¾	116¼	116½
7	Nor Am Co 5s'61	101½	101	101½
3	Nor Am Ed 5s'57 A	102	102	102
10	Nor Pac 6s 2047	84	85½	85½
5	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	70¾	70¾	70¾
11	Nor Pac 4s'97	91	90¾	91
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	63	63	63
10	Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	99½	99½	99½
1	Ohio Pub Svc 7s'47	110½	110½	110½
126	Oklahoma G&E3¾s'66	99¾	99¼	99¾
15	Oklahoma G&E 4s'46	100⅝	100½	100½
3	Ont Pw N Fall 5s'43	110	110	110
7	Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	58	58	58
56	Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	109¾	109¼	109¾
10	Pac Gas&El 4½s'57	103⅞	103⅝	103¾
3	Pac Gas & El 4s'64	107¼	107	107¼
5	Pac Mo 1st 4s'38	85¼	85¼	85¼
15	Pac T&T 3¼s'66B	102	102	102
10	Panhandle RR&L 4s'52	97½	97	97
1	Para Pict 6s '55	90	90	90
13	Para Pict 3¼s'47	75	74	74
1	Penn Dix 6s'41 A	90½	90½	90½
1	Penn GI Sand 4½s'60	100¼	100¼	100¼
11	Penn P&Lt 4½s'61	100½	100	100½
21	Penn RR gen 5s'68	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝
39	Penn RR gen 4½s'81	102¼	101¾	102
4	Penn RR 4½s deb'70	87½	87	87
27	Penn RR gen 4½s'81	99⅝	99	99⅝
1	Penn RR 4½s'84 E	96½	96½	96½
1	Penn RR 4s'43	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1	Penn RR 4s'48 st	101	101	101
24	Penn RR 3¾s'70	92	91½	92
20	Penn RR 3¼s'52	84¾	83¾	83¾
8	Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	110	110	110
5	Pere Marq 5s'56	77	77	77
8	Pere Marq 4½s'60	70	70	70
1	Pere Marq 4½s'56	70	70	70
5	Phelps D 3½s'53	98	97½	98
2	PhilBal&W4½s'81	109	108½	108½
2	Phila Co 5s '67	90½	90½	90½
17	Phil Elec 3½s'67	102	104½	104½
1	Ph Rapid Tr 5s'62	15½	15½	15½
2	Philippine Ry 4s'37	10	10	10
1	PCC&St. 4½s'40A	108	108	108
17	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	58	58	58
66	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	11¼	11	11
4	Potomac El P 3½s'66	103½	103½	103½
3	Pressed Stl C 5s '51	77	75	75
3	Purity Bak 5s'48	84½	84½	84½
1	Radio Keith 6s'41	93	93	93
11	Rady 4½s'57B	89¾	89¼	89¾
13	Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	77	77	77
8	Rem Rand 4½s'56	93	92½	92½
18	Repub Steel 5½s'54	106	105¾	105¾
5	Repub Steel 4½s'61	90	90	90
2	Repub Steel 4½s'56	82	82	82
10	Repub Steel 4½s'50	112	112	112
10	Revere Cop&Bl4½s'56	93½	93½	93½
3	Richfield Oil 4s'52	84	84	84
5	RIAR&Ga4½s'34	13½	13	13½
8	Safeway Stre 4s'47	101	101¾	101⅝
3	Saguenay Pw 4¼s'66	100	99¾	99¾
1	SLIM&SEra R&G'33	56	56	56
30	StL Peo&NW3s'48	9¾	9½	9½
11	StLSF4½s'78ctf	3¾	3¾	3¾
17	St LSF 4s '82A	12	12	12
14	St LSF 4½s'50A ct	11¾	11½	11½
23	StLSW 5s '52	35½	35½	35½
15	St LSW rfg 5s'89	21	20¾	20¾
1	Schulco 6½s'46 A st	39½	39½	39½
1	Schulco 6½s'46 B st	39½	38½	38½
75	Seab A L cn 4s	8	7¾	7¾
1	Seab A L cn 4½s'45 ct	7	7	7
5	Sea A L aj 5s'49	3½	3½	3½
14	Sea AL rfg 4s'59	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1	Sea AL rfg 4s'50ct	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
18	Shell Un 2½s'51	97¾	97	97
4	Simmons 4s'52	85	85	85
4	Skelly Oil 3s'51	94½	94½	94½
19	Sonny Vac 4½s'56	106¾	106	106¾
15	So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	102¾	101¾	101⅝
10	So Cal Gas 4s'65	107¾	107	107
1	So Kraft 4½s'48	91⅝	91¾	91¾
3	Sou Pac 4½s'49	58	58	58
1	Sou Pac rfg 4s'55	58	57¾	58
18	So Pac 3¾s'46	84⅞	84⅛	84⅛
2	So Pac 4½s Ore'77	66¾	66⅜	66⅜
13	South Ry 6½s'56	66½	66	66
14	South Ry gen 5s'56	53	52¾	52¾
5	South Ry gen 5s'94	79	79	79
83	South Ry gen 4s'56	47½	46	46
1	S W Gas & El 4s'60	100¾	100¾	100¾
11	Spokane Int 5s'55	14	13½	13½
2	Stanley Mfg 4s'46	101	101	101
22	Stand Oil NJ 4s'61	99¾	99½	99½
3	Stat Island Ry 4½s'43	100	100	100
3	Studebaker 6s'ev '45	67	65¾	65¾
7	Swift&Co 3¼s'50	106¾	105¾	105¾
5	Ten El Pow 6s'47A	85¾	85	85
25	Tex Corp 3½s'51	104½	103¾	104
2	Third Ave 4s'60	65	65	65
5	Third Ave 4s'60	37¾	37½	37½
3	TideWat Asso O3½s'52	100	99¾	99¾
3	Tol &O h Cen 3½s'60	101	100	100
2	Tri Continent 5s'53	110	110	110
5	Un El Mo Pas 6s	105½	105½	105½
5	Union Oil 3½s'52	105¾	105¾	105¾
22	Un Pac 1st 4s'47	114⅛	110⅞	110⅞
3	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	104½	104½	104½
1	Un Pac 3¼s'71	91½	91½	91½
3	Un Tel Corp 5s'51	97¾	97¾	97¾
12	Ore-Wash Ry 3½s'48	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
42	U S Rub 5s'47	102	101½	101½
3	Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	87	87½	87½
17	Utah P & L 5s'54	88½	87	87
17	Utah P & L 5½s'47	50½	50¼	50¼
1	Va Ry & Pow 5s'34	85	85	85
23	Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	104¾	104½	104½
19	Wabash rfg 5½s'76	11	11	11
8	Wabash 1st 5s'39	68½	68	68
19	Wabash 5s'39&B	10¾	10½	10½
10	Wabash 4½s'81A	10¾	10¾	10¾
1	Walker H 4½s'45	103	103	103
3	Walworth 4s'55	60	60	60
6	Warner Bros 6s'39	89	89	89
5	Warren Bros 6s'41	36	36	36
1	Westch Lt 5s'50	121½	121½	121½
3	West Pen P 3½s'66	107½	107½	107½
15	West Md 3¾s'77A	93¾	93¾	93¾
24	West Md 4s'52	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	WNYaPa4½s'46 A	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	West Pac 5s'46 asd	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
11	West Un 5s'38	99	98¾	99
7	Western Un 5s'51	79½	79½	79½
3	Western Un 5s'60	68	67⅞	67⅞
3	Western Un 4½s'50	67½	67	67
9	Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	88	87	87
5	White SewM 6s'40	94½	93	93
10	Wilkesb & E 5s'42	62	61½	61½
32	Wilson & Co 4s'55	97½	96¼	96½
1	Wis Cen 4s'49 ct	13¼	12¼	13¼
1	Wis Cen 4s S&D'36	9¼	9¼	9¼
17	Youngst S&T 4s'61	96¾	96½	96½

Foreign Bonds

11	Abitibi P&P 5s'53	60½	57¾	57¾
1	Adriatic El 7s'52	77	77	77
3	Akershus 5s'63	99	99	99
5	Antioquia 1st 7s'57	8½	8½	8½
5	Antioquia 2d 7s'57	6½	6½	6½
40	Argentine 4s'72	84½	83	83
28	Argentine 4s'72 new	84½	83	83
21	Argentine 4½s'71	90¾	89¾	89¾
3	Australia 5s'55	105¾	105¼	105¼
31	Australia 5s'57	105¾	105¼	105½
7	Australia 4½s'56	100½	100½	100½
7	Belgium 2¼s'55	111	111	111¼
5	Belgium 4s'55	103½	103	103
1	Bergen City 5s'60	99½	99½	99½
5	Berl City El 6½s'59	22	22	22
23	Brazil 8s'41	24¾	22	22¼
31	Brazil 6½s 26-57	20	19	19
32	Brazil 6½s'27-57	20	19	19
6	Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	20½	20	20
10	Buenos A 6½s'57	100	9-32	100 9-32
35	Buen A 4½s'42&s'77	66	65	65
5	Buen A 4¼s&4½s'76	66	66	66
9	Buen A 4½s 42&s'75	69	68	68
2	Bulgaria 7s'67	30½	30½	30½
5	Canada 4s'60	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3	Canada 4½s'61	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Canada 3s'67	93½	93½	93½
5	Chile Mtg Bk 6s'61	12½	12¼	12¼
12	Chile Mtg Bk 6s'62	12¼	12¼	12¼
7	Chile 7s'42	13¾	13¼	13¼
12	Chile 6s'61 Jan	13¾	13¾	13¾
2	Chile 6s'61 Feb	13¾	13¾	13¾
5	Chile 6s'62	13¾	13¾	13¾
16	Chile 6s'63	13¾	13¾	13¾
12	Colomb 6s'61 Jan	14½	13¾	13¾
4	Chilean Mun 7s'60	9½	9½	9½
23	Colomb 6s'61 Oct	14½	13¾	13¾
15	Copenhag 5s'52	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	Copenhag 4½s'53	96	95½	96
2	Costa Rica 7s'51	21¾	21¾	21¾
45	Cuba 5½s'45	83	83	83
1	Cuba 5s '1904 '44	102	102	102
2	Cuba 4½s'49	102	102	102
3	Czecho 8s'51	103½	103½	103½
2	Denmark 6s'42	105	105	105
8	Denmark 5½s'55	100½	100½	100½
5	Dom 5½s'42	65	65	65
2	Estonia Rep 7s'67	100	100	100
1	Finland 6s'45	107¼	107¼	107¼

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Daily Features Page

Tweeny and Jack Rabbit

A Story for Children

"Come, children," called Mamma Cottontail early one evening, "it is time for your bedtime story."

"Bedtime story," squealed all but one of the little cottontails as they came running through the woods to their home in a sand bank beneath the root of a big chestnut tree.

"Now, let me see!" exclaimed Mamma Cottontail, "Meeny, Weeny, Heeny, and where is Tweeny?" asked their mother, counting their noses.

Pretty soon Tweeny came running out of the thicket. A sorry sight was he, his nice little brown coat all wet and muddy.

"Tweeny," scolded his mother. "Where have you been?"

"I went to find something out," answered Tweeny, hanging his head.

"Tweeny, everyone knows you are the most curious of all my children. Come along now, it is time for bed."

So away went the little cottontails to bed. Tweeny tried to go to sleep, but he just couldn't. At last, taking good care he did not disturb his mother, he crept softly out of the bed and out of the house.

"Hoo-hoo—where are you going?" asked Hoot Owl in the tree.

"To find a big, big rabbit," said Tweeny.

"You'll get lost, better go along home. You are too small to be in the woods alone," warned Hoot Owl.

"Not I," laughed Tweeny, not the least bit afraid. Away he went hoppedy-hop, hoppedy-hop as fast as his little legs could carry him. At last he came to the forest. For a long time he played in the forest, chasing the leaves until he grew very tired and very sleepy. Then he tried to find his way back through the woods, but he became more and more puzzled. Presently the tall trees began to sway with the wind and the rain began to fall in big drops. All the woodland creatures that were abroad started to run for their homes.

Tweeny ran and ran but he could not find his way home. Then he remembered he had not marked the way back by gnawing the bark of small trees along the way as Mamma Cottontail had taught him.

"Whatever is the trouble?" asked a big Rabbit voice.

Out from behind a tree hopped a big rabbit. Tweeny had never seen such a big one.

"Whatever is the trouble?" asked Jack Rabbit again, for that is who it was.

"I—I—I—" stammered Tweeny. "I want to go home."

"Where is your home?" asked Jack Rabbit.

"Over by the mill stream," sobbed Tweeny.

"That is very far," said Jack Rabbit. "Does your mother know where you are?"

"No, she doesn't," answered Tweeny in a wee, small voice.

"Come along I'll take you home," said Jack Rabbit.

So Jack Rabbit caught Tweeny's paw and they hopped and hopped

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Out Hopped a Big Rabbit

through the forest, over the hill and the meadows to the mill stream.

Mamma Cottontail was very glad to see Tweeny and after she had brushed his nice brown coat she gathered him close in her arms and sang

"Tweeny, Tweeny, you are so wee
Why so curious—so curious be?"
"All the things you tell to me,"
Sang Tweeny, "I want to see."

Joyful Thanksgiving

Joy an' gratitude, dey is de twins
Dat Love send to knock at yo' heart;
An' when you adopts dem real livin' begins—
Yo' is givin' yo'self de right start.

Now dese little brudders, dey comes han'-in-han';
Wha' one go de udder go too!
And when dey come in, den yo' Father's good plan
Jes' open up perfec' to you!

Joy an' gratitude always begins
To lead on de road to success;
So open yo' heart to dese heavenly twins,
An' dey will 'bide wif you an' bless.

—Minny M. H. Ayers.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

'Our Schoolmaster' (Gal. 3:24f.)

In writing to the churches of Galatia, Paul affirms, according to the rendering of our Common Version, that "the law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ," adding in the following verse, "after that faith is come we are no longer under a schoolmaster" (Gal. 3:24f.)

Now the Greek word employed in these verses is *paidagogos*, which, however, does not strictly denote "schoolmaster" in the modern sense of "teacher or professor." It means literally "child-leader" or "child-conductor," and was employed in the early centuries to describe one (usually a slave) who had complete oversight over a boy during his childhood days—one who among his other duties, would conduct the lad to school, if he went there. The *paidagogos* may be called a "tutor," in the sense that he guided and guarded the boy under his charge. If he taught him, this was not his primary task.

Brevities

Studebaker Wheel: Several of the late English model automobiles are so small, I'm informed, they are obliged to hunt the pedestrians in packs.

Detroit News: The new car models are wider, which is a good thing. The college frats are complaining that the three-passenger front seat only held five.

Quotation for Today

A CONSTANT fidelity in small things is a great and heroic virtue.—Bonaventure.

Lines About Leaders—105

By a Staff Artist

The Christian Science Monitor

John Constable

(1776-1837)

JOHN CONSTABLE holds a major place in the art world.
His influence brought about a new school of landscape painting.
He was born in a lovely little valley of Suffolk, England.
His father owned considerable property, including water mills.
Beside their big house stood the tiny cottage of a plumber.
No one would have fancied any kinship between the dwellings.
But Mr. Dunthorne, the plumber, was a strange, eccentric man.
He used his spare time covering pieces of paper with sketches.
When John discovered his neighbor's hobby, they became friends.
At school, he wrote a beautiful hand; he studied languages.
But all the while he lived in a world of secret visions:
Why not be a painter and satisfy his highest aspirations?

SENIOR CONSTABLE grew perplexed about the child's ideas.
His ambition had always been to see his son a clergyman.
But as John showed no interest in studies, he would be a miller.
Fortune was nevertheless lying in wait for the young artist.
Upon finding one of his sketches, his mother grew enthusiastic.
She arranged for a famous patron of art to come and see it.
The stranger took a fancy to John, showed him his collection.
After that, things were never the same to the miller's lad.
Finally, one morning, he got on his horse and rode off to town.

WHILE he was in London a good friend again crossed his way.
He became acquainted with J. T. Smith, a renowned engraver.
Smith recognized a great landscape painter unaware of his gift.
He gave John an idea which oriented the student's career:
Painters should not use figures of people to adorn landscapes.
For nature included all the elements of complete pictures.
The youth grasped the artificiality of the school of his time.
He decided to work hard and to become the pupil of nature.

YEARS passed by, years of devoted, unflinching labor.
Constable painted portraits, altar pieces, anything that came.
Now he understood how to discern, how to compose a canvas.
He was able to go out and capture the fresh colors of the open.
He needed cheerful meadows, trees, valleys, country lanes.
So home he returned and nature revealed itself to him.
From now on he sent pictures to the Academy every year.
His scenes of rural England raised little comment, however.
People were used to sober tones of brown or gray in those days.
Fresh greens, deep blues, sparkling sunlight had no success.

AT LAST a Frenchman took one of the pictures back with him.
This remarkable canvas stirred the art conventions of the day.
"Here is a genius!" exclaimed the enchanted Parisians.
"What is that? Our John Constable a genius?" questioned England.
After 20 years of oblivion the artist came into renown.
And delightful seasons of triumph passed along his way.
So far, landscapes had been but backgrounds for various figures.
Now students flocked to the forests to paint nature.
Posterity does not rank Constable among the world's masters.
Nevertheless, he was the pioneer of a great revolution.
For he was the first painter to reconcile art and nature.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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In Lighter Vein

Well, Take Your Pick

Prisoner: "The judge sent me here for the rest of my life."
Prison Guard: "Got any complaints?"
Prisoner: "Do you call breaking rock with a hammer a rest?"—Windsor (Ont.) Star.

The Reminder

A gentleman visited the house of an old friend where the butler, an Irishman, paid him every attention, and finally saw him into his carriage. The gentleman, who was miserly, did not tip him.

As a delicate reminder, the butler said, "Faith, sorr, if you lose your purse on the way home, remember you didn't pull it out here."—Montreal Star.

Irish Bull

Patrick and Michael were forced one evening to share the same room in a hotel. In the morning Michael enquired: "Say, Patrick, did ye hear the thunder last night?"

"No, Mike. Did it really thunder?"

"Yes, it thundered as if the heavens and earth would come together."

"Well, why didn't ye wake me? Ye know I can't slape when it thunders!"

Two Words

An officer asked for an interview with Frederick the Great. It was granted on the condition that he should say only two words.

He presented a petition, saying "Sire, sign."

Passing Show

"Please may we go and get our ball?"

Proceed

"You can't pass this way, sir," said the country policeman. "I've orders to turn back all motors that come along this road."

"But I'm the Chief Constable," declared the motorist.

"Sorry, sir, I didn't know. I got orders to let no traffic through because of the rotten bridge, but seeing it's you, sir, it's a pleasure. Go right ahead, sir."—Tit-Bits.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

In a community where the Parent-Teachers' Association provides wholesome noonday lunches for school children, a Japanese boy and his sister came to the lunchroom in search of "the lady."

When the manager appeared, they said they wanted to do something for the hungry children, whereupon the boy proffered the box he had been holding carefully. When opened, it was found to contain a choice assortment of fresh fruits, which could, of course, be put to excellent use.

Although their parents are Americans by choice, the new generation represented by these thoughtful Japanese children are Americans by birth, and they are worthy members of a co-operative democracy. "Even a child maketh himself known by his doings, whether his work be pure and whether it be right." Whatever the tint of skin, children seem to know instinctively that "we should be kind because we are kinned."

Daily Anecdote

Fiddling a Misdemeanor

There was a time when violin playing, or fiddling, as it was then called, was not considered a respectable occupation in England. In 1658 an ordinance was enacted to curb aspiring virtuosi:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons commonly called Fiddlers, or Minstrels, shall at any time after the first day of July, be taken Playing, Fiddling, or Making Music in any Inn, Alehouse, or Tavern, or shall be proffering themselves or desiring, or entreating any person or persons to hear them play . . . shall be adjudged . . . rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars."

What They Say

Learn!

"Never be ashamed to be ignorant; only ashamed to remain ignorant."—Marian J. Weinhold.

Question

"Are we to polish our shoes and never observe the lacing and lacquer of our phrases?"—Ivor Brown.

Idleness

"Idleness is the modern Delilah, depleting men of their strength."—Le Baron Cooke.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Making Nature Help

A garden-acre farmer in the suburbs of Los Angeles has been raising thousands of gourds on an intensively cultivated plot of ground, selling them for decorative purposes.

Last season he stimulated his sales by scratching holiday greetings, mottos, names, and even Bible verses on the tender young gourds. As the gourds matured, the abrasions stood out in bold relief, adding materially to the value of his product as a novelty gift or decoration.

Now he is taking orders for special wording, to be inscribed on the gourds which he grows next season. —H. P. G., Los Angeles.

Odds and Ends

Of the Lily Family

Onions were grown by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans.

Milk Production

The average cow in America produces 4000 pounds of milk per year.

American Cosmetics

So far this year more than $500,000 has been spent for American lipsticks by women of other countries.

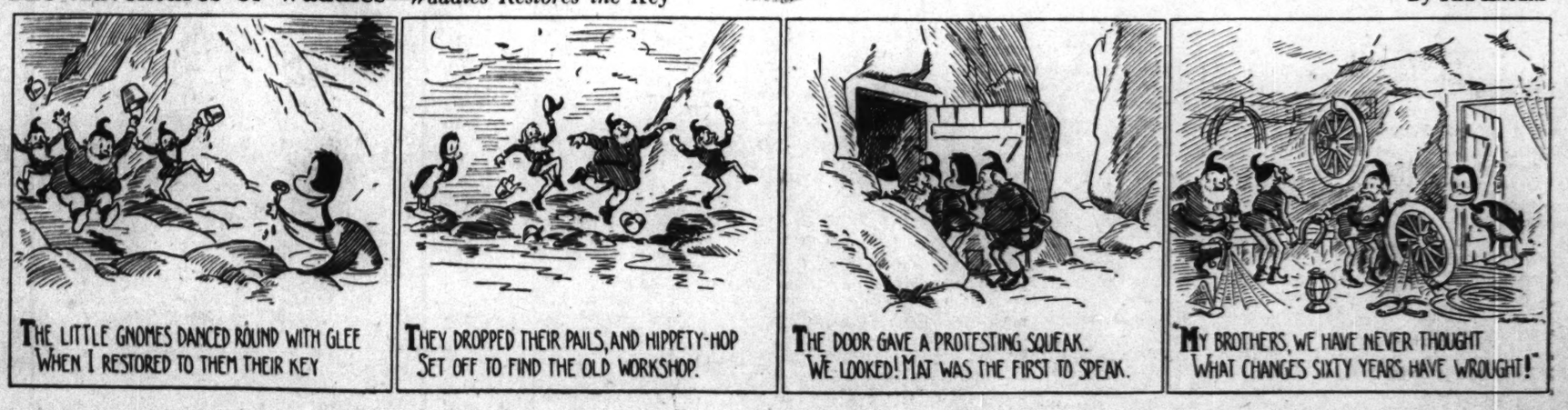
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Paleface Gets Heap Exercise*

By Le Pelley

OH, THE HAP-PY FAR-MER TA DA DA DA DA
?!
A Rubber Horse Comes About His Business
?!!
OH— IT'S YOU!
WHAT ARE YOU RUNNING FOR?—THE PAGEANT AT SCHOOL DOESN'T START FOR AN HOUR ....

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Restores the Key*

By The Hagers


THE LITTLE GNOMES DANCED ROUND WITH GLEE WHEN I RESTORED TO THEM THEIR KEY
THEY DROPPED THEIR PAILS, AND HIPPETY-HOP SET OFF TO FIND THE OLD WORKSHOP.
THE DOOR GAVE A PROTESTING SQUEAK. WE LOOKED! MAT WAS THE FIRST TO SPEAK.
"MY BROTHERS, WE HAVE NEVER THOUGHT WHAT CHANGES SIXTY YEARS HAVE WROUGHT!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Thanks-living

WHEN the incense of gratitude warmed the frosty air of Plymouth on that first Thanksgiving in America, the Pilgrims thought they were rendering an obligation to God. But it was themselves they enriched. Giving thanks for good received, they came into fuller realization and possession of good. And opened the way for more. For in the midst of hardships and perils far more imminent than those that alarm our fretting day they gave thanks for divine protection in the past—and in the act expressed assurance of future aid.

Today also strength and confidence to meet tomorrow's troubles come with acknowledgment of good received. The very desire to express gratitude attests faith in the supremacy of good. In that sense one of the best Thanksgiving sermons of the year is the credo voiced by John D. Rockefeller a few days ago in expressing the hope for increasing international good will. Speaking at ceremonies at International House in New York City, he said:

> I believe the ideals of justice and right are bound to win in the long run against injustice and might. I believe we can make this world a worthy and beautiful world to live in instead of a place to fight and starve in. . . . This creed is based, first, upon the conviction that there are certain fundamental and underlying things which do not change.

There is armor for the doubts and despairs of today. Acting in that faith, we express assurance—and thanks. It is an unbelieving, therefore ungrateful, world which is fear-filled and hateful. We cannot be grateful and fearful at the same time. *Living* our confidence in the supremacy of good, we can meet the world's great need. And genuinely give thanks.

Farm Aid—At a Price

ASSUMING that Congress can control farm acreage, can it control the cost of control? This is one of the main questions posed by the farm bill just reported to the United States Senate.

Contemplating subsidies for cotton and corn and continuance of liberalized soil conservation payments to keep down wheat and other plantings, the 1938 farm program is estimated to cost the Treasury approximately $700,000,000 in comparison to the $500,000,000 appropriation made for the present crop year. And in disregard of President Roosevelt's recommendation, the committee that framed the bill has not attempted to designate new sources of revenue to make up the difference.

Already Congress in the 1935 Agricultural Act has set apart 30 per cent of the customs revenues of the Government to encourage farm exports and pay benefits on the domestic portion of farm crops. This is poetic justice, since a large part of the farmer's grievance arises from the effect of tariffs that cannot help him but that raise the cost of things he buys. But justice or not, it knocks a considerable hole in the general budget. And since the 30 per cent of customs collections amounts to not more than $125,000,000 of the $700,000,000 to be needed, the remainder threatens to knock a still bigger hole in the general budget.

Administration officials apparently would have liked a reintroduction of the processing taxes which were a feature of the old AAA programs on cotton, wheat and pork. These have the disadvantage of acting as sales taxes on necessities, of bearing heavily on the most needy instead of the most well-to-do and of discouraging consumption of the very products control is meant to encourage. Yet without processing taxes, the Administration is faced with the necessity of collecting large additional funds through some means such as broadening the income tax base, if it is to balance the budget.

"Are You There?"

FROM Britain comes news of several advances in its telephone system. After two years of tests, the General Post Office has manufactured what it asserts is the perfect telephone bell. Strident clamor, warranted to wake even Mr. Wells's Sleeper, is to be displaced by strains, soothing yet insistent, that shall steal o'er the ear, even when the owner of the ear sits,

> His cogitative faculties immers'd
> In cogibundity of cogitation.

It is further announced that by 1942 all the London telephone exchanges will have been converted to the automatic system; and if any should sigh, bethinking themselves of a tendency in the robot to lisp in wrong numbers, they may comfort themselves with rumors of yet another robot, whose instinct for the correct lines is said to be infallible.

What will be the next step? Will it come, eventually, to pocket wireless telephones for all? Possibly; though hardly for all. For some would hesitate to carry their dials abroad. Feeling that "the world is too much with us," they would prefer not to carry so much of it in their pockets.

Haile Selassie—and Dr. Koo

"WHAT answer shall I take back to my people, whom you have promised to defend?" These words of Haile Selassie were still faintly reverberating on the world's conscience when Dr. Wellington Koo stood up to make his last plea before the Brussels conference on Monday. The similarity between the Selassie and the Koo addresses is poignant and arresting. The similarity of the situations calling them forth is significant for all who had hoped to see law among the nations strengthened by action of the Nine Power signatories.

There is also a dissimilarity which should prove educational. Many of the criticisms of the League's failure to make good the guarantee of collective security which it was supposed to hold for Ethiopia were voiced in a country that had never given adequate support to the League ideal. On the other hand, one of the excuses for its failure, offered by League supporters, was that a system of collective security which did not include the United States could not hope to succeed. The outcome of the Brussels conference must be a rebuke to the former and a lesson to the latter.

At Brussels as at Geneva the hope appears to have been that words could be substituted for actions. The last hours of the Brussels conference were used in crafting documents reiterating interest in law and the sanctity of treaties. To do so is not entirely futile. An American spokesman described this activity as taken in the hope of building up "as much as we can in the consciences of the world's peoples a conception of what should be the conduct of all nations." But as Dr. Koo implied, the action at Brussels comes all too close to condoning aggression. In a world in which the choice is fast becoming limited either to preventing aggression or to encouraging it, it is a question whether mere words can offset the effect of non-action.

The arrangements which have been made for a possible renewal of the discussions offer a not too encouraging commentary on the background of the conference. It is now provided, according to reports from Brussels, that the conference can be reassembled whenever two member nations find themselves willing to act in concert. Evidently the threat to world law is not yet recognized by any two nations as a threat to their own interests sufficiently immediate to call for joint action.

As in Geneva in 1936, when the forces of aggression were manifested in Italy's attack on Ethiopia; as in the London non-intervention committee, where they have taken the form of blatant violation of an international agreement concerning Spain; so at Brussels where the increasing threat to world order has become plain, the answer which the representative of aggression's victim must take back to his people has been the same. It is best to face this fact, for in each instance there has been such wide hope—and even possibility—of giving that unmistakable answer on which the future of world law and peace depends.

Reorganization of a Trade

PROPOSALS now put forward on behalf of the British cotton industry, if adopted, may solve a heretofore baffling industrial problem. For more than a century the cotton trade has been one of the great industries essential to Britain's prosperity. To this day, in spite of foreign competition, Lancashire still retains nearly a third by volume of world trade in cotton goods. The maintenance of these exports is a matter of vital concern to the British nation.

But all is not well in the industry. Foreign competition is increasing, especially from Japan. It has long been realized that co-operation is needed between sections of the trade and the individual members of each section, to prevent excessive competition, under-cutting, over-production and waste. But the very qualities which have helped to build up this industry—the individualism, the capacity for initiative, the love of freedom—have militated against common action.

The Government, which has already intervened in the iron and steel trade, has expressed its willingness to give help to the cotton trade if all sections of it are agreed and if provisions are made to safeguard the public against monopoly and improper prices. A Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations has accordingly made an exhaustive inquiry and issued a report. It proposes a large scheme of self-government with protection for minorities and the general public, based upon long experiments, and experience gained in other industries.

The fundamentals are that a great industry must retain individual initiative; must be self-governing; but must receive compulsory powers from the Government, which, in its turn, makes the counter-demand that no other public interest is violated. If adopted it will mark the latest stage in the gradual evolution of industry through all the stages of early competition to nation-wide organization—there being only one further stage that can easily be envisaged, international organization, with a similar balance of freedom and restraint.

Insect World

Book News of the Day

IF ONE were to set about learning the names of twenty-five new insects each day it would take some sixty years to memorize all those which entomologists have described and catalogued as separate species. Only a specialist would ever care to go this far, but everyone should know the creatures in his own back yard as described in GRASS-ROOT JUNGLES, by Edwin W. Teale (New York: Dodd Mead. $3.75).

Mr. Teale, naturalist, photographer and sometime magazine writer, wanted to explore the African jungles, embark with Beebe in a depth-plunging bathysphere, or hunt new creatures in Central Asia, but when such opportunities came not his way, he led a safari instead into the back-yard forests of insects, peopled with small but amazingly strange inhabitants.

* * *

Students or amateurs in the study of insects know how difficult it is to obtain information about the habits of specific hexapods through actual observation. Pictures which give structural details and still make the subject look as though it were alive and not a pinned specimen from a collector's box are likewise hard to find. Our back-yard explorer gives us both in this book.

His natural inquisitiveness led him to take his questions about insects directly to nature instead of to encyclopedias and textbooks, with the result that he now knows a great deal about the moths that chew holes in our garments, the ants that get in the sugar, the flies that make us buy $30,000,000 worth of wire screen a year and vegetarian insects that cause an annual farm loss of more than $1,500,000,000.

* * *

He also learned the other side of the story, that out of more than 600,000 species of insects only a few hundred are really enemies and the other thousands more than balance the scales. He studied the insects responsible for some 60,000,000 pounds of shellac each year, every pound representing six months' work by 150,000 minute representatives; the white ants that are cooked and eaten as a delicacy in Brazil; the grasshoppers which Chinese epicures label "shrimps of the earth"; and the thousands of other common tiny creatures who bear pollen from bloom to bloom to fertilize the crops of field and orchard.

Creditable though this original approach to a tiny world may be, one might say in the words of Izaak Walton: "If you like not the writing, I commend you to the pictures." There are 130 of them, well distributed among the 230 pages.

H. B. N.

From Pillar to Post

White Thanksgiving

IT MAY be that he thought suddenly of something out of his boyhood, in Illinois. Or it may have been the sight of the snow, slanting softly past the windows, like a child's brushmarks made with Chinese white. Anyway he said, surprisingly, "We'll do something this year that we've never done, for Thanksgiving. We'll open the house in the country, and have a real, old-fashioned Thanksgiving."

My mother looked slightly startled. We'd stayed in the country late into the fall, and so stoves had been put up in the living room, and the dining room, and one of the bedrooms. But a house that stands on a hill where all the winds meet grows cold and damp when it is shut up for many weeks.

"I suppose if the cook refuses to go," she said, hesitatingly, with a slight smile, "we shall have enough of us to do all the work."

The snow had come early that season, and so, in advance of us, Lawson, with his yoke of oxen, had been told to break out the road up to the house from the highway. He finished opening the road the day before we arrived, and it did not snow in the night, but Lawson was there nevertheless, in the roadway when we drove in, waiting to welcome us.

The cook, who had construed it as some kind of an aspersion that she might not care to join us, gave a loud shout from the smothering layers of coats, shawls, veils and mufflers that belied her rather summerish black hat adorned with tinkling strings of jet bead trimming. "Lawse, you dar, Mist' Lawson, you! Ef'n you could ever git dat house warm wid dem little contraption stoves, you all got to show me!"

* * *

The violet shadows of mid-afternoon twilight were crowding the last gold of the sun down the aisled valley to the horizon when we had got all the luggage into the house, the cook had laid aside enough of her mummyish wrappings to give her scope in beating the contents of the kitchen range into what she called "a 'spectable cookin' conflagration."

The air was spicy, and icy cold, and clear as the few liquid crystals that dropped from stalactites of ice where the brook dropped off a ledge of smooth rock. My father stood searching out the river valley, and he said, simply, with a kind of reverence, "The country is beautiful."

My father sat in the living room in front of the fire, shining McIntosh and Greening apples with a soft piece my mother had torn from an old shirt she found in a closet. When he had finished a great wooden bowlful, he got a great sack of nuts, hickory and butternuts, walnuts, pecans, and cracked them loudly with a silver nutcracker, pausing now and then to eat the meats reflectively.

Thanksgiving morning it snowed.

Mr. Lawson brought a pung, with straw in the bottom, and great buffalo robes, and two settees which looked as if they belonged to the village church, to which he drove us for Thanksgiving service.

Sunshine was a powder of gold on the beautiful white snow. Everything in the surrounding countryside seemed like something we had never seen before, and so much closer to hand, as we drove along, because the trees were leafless.

* * *

Dinner was awesome, and tremendous. In the brief time we had been there the cook had marshaled all her forces, and they were impressive and shrewd. She clattered about the kitchen from long before daylight, talking loudly to herself about the progress of affairs in her department. She even went floundering out to the woodpile and fetched wood for herself when the supply ran low—a thing she would never do in the summer. She tasted and she sniffed, she talked to her vegetables, and to the turkey. She sang spirituals. At intervals she cried out quite spontaneously, "Yes, sah! We all come to the kintry foh a good, old-fashion' Thanksgibin', an' boy! that's jist what we all's gwine hab!"

The village minister came and sat awhile.

My father said to my mother, as she got up to fetch lamps, when the light had died away on the hills, and a bit of a moon hung above the pines, "Don't bring the lamps yet, Mother. It's nice to sit in the firelight."

It was all very quiet, and very simple, and very pleasant. I remember dropping off to sleep just as my father said, "One Thanksgiving, when I was seven, we drove out on the prairie. . . ."

JANET MABIE

Fitting Civil Service to a Gigantic Structure

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I think Monitor readers would be interested to see some pertinent comments made by one administration official regarding the efficiency of our Civil Service system. In writing the author of the Civil Service series currently being published in the Monitor, he said in part:

"On coming to Washington the first time from an academic background, I was quite convinced of the theoretical superiority of Civil Service. After having spent several years in Washington, I have reached the more realistic point of view that in the last analysis any method of administering this very difficult problem stands or falls upon the thinking or support which the individual gives it.

"To the extent that the present Civil Service does not measure up to the ideal I had anticipated, the blame does not lie with any particular group. Among the factors involved are these: the enabling law itself and the point of view of its drafters; the selection of the Civil Service Commissioners, their background and personalities; the selection of the chief administrative officers of any such organization, their training and experience. All of these points are significant in the evaluation of the practical operation of any Civil Service. Another side of it, of course, is the pressure which can be exerted upon any body of this character by politically-minded men who have candidates they would like to have certified and by technically-minded men who desire the appointment of a technician who may not have qualified through an appropriate examination.

"It is often overlooked that the Federal Government is a large business organization, the largest, in fact, in the United States. In my humble opinion, many of the personnel problems which are apparent both outside and inside the government circles are problems which are identical with those faced by administrators of any large business. Big businesses, like the Government, have their sons, nephews, nieces, and cousins throughout the organization. In spite of their relationship to one or more older employees or officers, many of them are quite efficient whether in government or in business. Again, in both large-scale businesses and the Federal Government many employees cannot normally be hired or fired by their immediate superiors.

"One of the most acute problems in Civil Service at the present time is that of preparing examinations which actually test the applicant's knowledge necessary for the particular position involved and result in acquiring a list of highly qualified eligibles.

"In the interests of efficiency and of economy of funds and time, it should be possible for the various agencies of the Government to handle their civil service personnel routine with a minimum of delay. Because of the gigantic governmental structure and the necessity of accuracy in administering the Civil Service Act, the machinery set up for the purpose of holding examinations, establishing registers of eligibles, approving new positions, certifying eligibles, and handling transfers moves very slowly. However, it may be said that a great deal of effort has been directed toward increasing the effective operation of the act during the past few months.

In my opinion, Civil Service is not only necessary but there is an obligation upon the nation to have the best Civil Service Act possible. I feel it is only fair, however, if we are to review the advance which has been made in this country thus far to recognize all other methods now in use. May I repeat what I said earlier: The success of any law in the last analysis will depend upon the intelligence and degree of advancement of the individual thought which goes into its writing, its administration, and into the operation of the thousands of positions which such a law would cover."

R. M. B.

Boston, Mass.

Cambridge Climbers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You may be interested to know that the authorities at Cambridge University have lately been showing that, although, in a general sort of way, they encourage their young men to aspire after higher things, they draw the line at climbing. They do not mind an occasional jaunt up the neighboring Gog Magog hills, whose 350-odd feet may be regarded as a kindergarten for Everest, but, as the Dean of King's points out with undeniable truth, the college chapel was definitely "not built as a playground." Every excursion onto the roof of King's damages sixteenth-century stonework and ornament. One famous climb cost the authorities £200 in repairs, and a mountaineering episode last Coronation morning ran up a bill of £351.

Yet it cannot be denied that the sport of roof-climbing is one of Cambridge's oldest established institutions. Some years ago, on the ledge twenty feet below the pinnacle of King's itself, there was found a coin dated 1760, suggesting that even an eighteenth century undergraduate was not above the desire to look down upon his betters.

This long history of climbing has established that the chief heights of Cambridge are the chapel at King's, the porter's lodge at the same college, the Bridge of Sighs at St. John's, and the Gateway Column climb at Trinity. The authorities, however, not unreasonably hope that any potential climbers in Cambridge will ignore these challenges to their skill, and try themselves out instead on other things—for example, the ladder of fame.

London. H. H.

Responsibility and the Drunkard

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The righteous indignation of the citizens of Massachusetts has been aroused, and justly so, by the acquittal of a drunken driver from the charge of manslaughter and of leaving the scene of an accident. Although the court defined drunkenness as a crime by fining the defendant $400 for drunken driving and driving so as to endanger, yet the fact that the offender was too intoxicated to know what he was doing is considered sufficient grounds for absolving him from all responsibility for his actions. Certainly this is an enlightening interpretation of the law. No longer need the potential criminal fear the price of his felonies. Simply by proving that he was inebriated to an extent which rendered him incapable of willful acts he may avoid the attempts of Justice to seek retribution for his misdemeanors.

M. S. G.

W. Somerville, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Farm Control—How Far?

By Tully Nettleton

Camargo, Okla.

THEY are "planting the fence corners," as the saying goes, in the hard winter wheat country of Kansas and northwestern Oklahoma this year. In other words, farmers are sowing every available acre, out into the edge of the "dust bowl," in the elusive cash crop that has brought fortunes in some years but failure and distress in many others.

This news of increased planting, probably matched by heavy acreages in other wheat areas, presages for the United States certainly a full granary of bread grains, for the last year's crop has brought the visible wheat supply already up to more than normal and the price down to less than 90 cents a bushel in the central markets. If the crop survives the winter well and escapes serious insect depredations, one may surmise that next harvest season will see prices at what one observer calls the "political boiling point" and a procession of appeals to Washington for relief.

Already the nation has seen the cotton farmers, swamped under an 18,000,000-bale crop, demand and get a 9-cents-a-pound loan subsidy. It has seen the corn belt, on the heels of a bumper crop, shout for rescue from falling prices and obtain succor through a 50-cents-a-bushel storage loan. Will wheat be next?

In each instance governmental aid has been necessarily coupled with insistence by the Administration upon legislation to regulate production. How will farmers take to these further efforts at crop control? This question has been asked of farmers here and there through parts of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma with varying responses.

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Nowhere is regulation actually relished, of course, but in general there is a willingness to accept it as a cold business proposition if accompanied by benefit payments sufficient to make worth while the diminished or diverted acreage. If regulation were compulsory under marketing quotas and heavy penalties there might be a different story to tell. At such proposals there are mutterings that, "This isn't Russia."

And if farmers had been forbidden this fall, for instance, to plant more than certain allotted acreages of wheat, there would have been veritable furies of protest unloosed. Wheat brought a good price last summer. Growers for the first time in decades had that rare combination a big crop and a favorable market. That explains why one sees more painted houses, more men in new overalls and more farmers with their debts paid in the wheat belt this fall. It also explains why they are hopefully planting wheat and more wheat again.

Yet ask one of them what the price is likely to be next year in the face of all this planting and he will shake his head and answer, "Not so good." Farmers of the Middle West, at least the better read among them, have acquired pretty good education in agricultural economics during the last few years. There has been going on among them—conducted by farm journals and farm organizations—a campaign of economic education comparable in extent and effect to the gold standard campaign of the late nineties.

This time the doctrine is that of adjustment of crop supplies to crop demands. There are exceptions to all generalizations, but it seems fair to state that by and large the most important support for reasonable crop control comes from the more substantial and better educated class of farmers. It does not come, as one might suppose, from the ne'er-do-wells and rural relief clients.

* * *

Sometimes, to be sure, one finds a leading farmer who is squarely against regulation of any kind as a matter of fundamentals. Among most of the others and particularly among the smaller farmers who criticize the adjustment programs, the criticisms generally go to matters of detail rather than to general policies. There is too much red tape, the crops recommended are not suited to the locality, there is no credit given for good soil practices already in use, or there is ineffective division of the benefits as between landlord and tenant.

In Sedgwick County, Kansas, I asked two Dutch farmers how wheat control would appeal to them. Theirs was sure-fire river-bottom wheat land. They could count on a fair harvest from whatever acreage they might plant. Would they be willing to curtail planting along with the rest if the market was becoming glutted? Yes, they would. They saw it as no infringement on their liberties; and they saw the uselessness of producing more than the market would absorb.

Yes, there are Americans who reason, as another tiller of the soil said, that so long as there are hungry mouths and shabbily clad backs there is surely no overproduction. There is something in this, enough to give considerable assurance that American farmers will not carry production control to extremes.

In fact the reservation now most widely encountered in these farm-belt discussions of crop control is that farmers do not want the controls to come into effect until a surplus has actually been produced and is in the warehouses. Then they will consider regulation to fit the effective buying demand, and they want all the possibilities of voluntary regulation exhausted before they will assent to compulsory quotas.